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MAUREEN DHU,

THE ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE OF THE CLADDAGH.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of course there was no fishing that Monday, and the Galway people had to go without fresh fish. In vain did certain magnates of the city, who were about to have dinner-parties on that day, send all the way to the Claddagh in search of salmon or salmon-trout. Neither was to be had, for "Judy Driscoll was under boord, God rest her, and it wouldn't be seemly to go out till after she was buried."

"Well, but, Randal!" persisted the distressed cook, "couldn't you jist send out one hooker or so—do now, like a decent man, and let us have some fish—any kind will be better than none—sure you know we couldn't do at all without *some* on the table."

"I tell you you *must* do without it, then," returned the gruff Admiral, "it's good for the quality to be put to their shifts now and then. If they can't do without fish, let them wait till the morrow, or next day, and they'll have plenty—we'll go out after Judy's berril—some of us anyhow, God willing."

Further parley was useless, so the disappointed functionary was reluctantly obliged to go back with his overwhelming message, relieving his oppressed mind by sundry ejaculations that were anything but complimentary to the Claddagh men in general and Randal in particular.

On the first night of the wake, when the sports and pastimes of the youngsters were at their height, Maureen contrived to steal away to the other end of the house where the men and women of more mature years were whiling away the hours in social chat, for the most part of a serious character, taking its tone from the occasion. Around the door on the outside numbers of all ages, for whom there was no room within, were seated on stools and benches furnished by the neighboring houses.

"Maureen!" said old Aileen, beckoning the girl to a low stool at her side, "Maureen! do you mind what I said to you last night when we were down at the water-side?"

Well no, Aileen!—I don't mind—what was it?"

"Didn't I tell you there was something goin' to happen?"

"Sure enough you did, Aileen, an' I asked you how you knew it, but you wouldn't tell me. Maybe you'd tell us now?"

Maureen's request was eagerly seconded by some half a score of the auditors, and Aileen, well pleased to have her prognostic so speedily fulfilled, or rather that it was she who had had the warning, gave an extra puff or two out of her cutty pipe, and spoke with dignified and becoming solemnity: "It wasn't one or two warnings that I got in regard to poor Judy's death, the Lord have her soul this night!" She paused a moment, and the pause was filled up as she intended by a deep "Amen!" from all who were within hearing. "Last Thursday was eight days as I was goin' home in the dusk of the evenin' from More Kineely's, what does I see but a big white sheet on the top of this house we're sittin' in. Myself thought at first it was a sail they had out dryin', but I soon got out of *that* notion, for the nearer I cum to it, it was gittin' the whiter, till at last it grew as white as the driven snow, an' I knew well enough then that it couldn't be a sail, for Randal O'Hara's never was half so white." Here Aileen paused again and looked round on her audience as if to mark the effect of her recital.

"The Lord save us!" "Christ between us and harm!" "Thu! thu! thu!"*

Having given a reasonable time for the expression of popular feeling—and by this time her audience was much increased—the old woman resumed her narrative: "Three nights last night I dreamed of raw flesh meat—its truth I tell you—and the last time there was a young man carryin' it, that I know now was Shan Driscoll. I wasn't sure of him *then*, but I am now, more's the sorrow!——

"Wisha, now, Aileen, weren't them great warnings entirely!" remarked an old man whose head was white with the frost of fourscore winters.

"I'm thinking they were, Ulick, but that wasn't all"—she dropped her voice almost to a whisper, "sure I heard the Banshee the other night——

"You did, Aileen"

"I did,—and what's more I seen her—I was goin' home with some woollen yarn I was spinnin' for Oona Kirwan below, and just as I left my own door I sees a little ould woman with a red cloak on her, and the hood of it up over her head, an' she walkin' on afore me in the dark—for it *was* dark, barrin' the light of the stars. I could just see the little bulk, and no more, only the color of her cloak as I was tellin' you—well! myself was just a-going to speak to her, thinkin' it might be somebody from the other end of the town, but somehow I couldn't get my feet to move a step, and the cowld sweat came out all over me. The very teeth began to chatter in my head, Lord save us! when I heard her raisin' the *ullalu*, and her clappin' her hands and moanin' that you'd think her heart 'id break. As true as I'm here, this good Monday night, when she got to the openin' here abroad fornenst the door, she popped herself down on her hunches and sat there till I was out of sight. I went round the other way to avoid her, and when I got to Brieny Kirwan's I was likin' to faint only they got me a mouthful o' water. Didn't I tell you, Oona! that I seen the Banshee?"

Oona, of course, corroborated the evidence, whereupon it was generally, or rather unanimously, agreed that Judy's death had been duly foreshown, if people could only know who the doom was to fall on.

During the latter part of Aileen's revelation, Maureen had noticed little Nanno creeping across the floor with her usual stealthy pace, and she was not at all surprised when she felt her skirt gently pulled behind. Turning round with her sweetest smile to speak to her little favorite, she *was* surprised to hear her whisper:

"Come and see! come and see—quick, or he'll be gone!"

Involuntarily Maureen rose and followed the child, gliding after her through the various groups scattered on the street around the door, till they reached a part of the village where all was so still that it was quite evident the inhabitants of the respective cottages were "up at the wake." Maureen was just going to ask her strange conductor where on earth she was bringing her to, when from the shade of a projecting arch stept out Fitzstephen, his broad-leaved Panama drawn down over his brows so as to conceal the upper part of his face. Maureen stept back in some alarm, not at first recognizing the figure before her.

"Why, Maureen, surely you are not afraid of *me?*" said the merchant, and he raised the hat for a moment from his brow. The voice and the face reassured the girl, and she quickly recovered her self-reliance and with it her composure.

"Oh! is it you, Mr. Fitzstephen? I declare you took a start out of me, for I thought it was some stranger was in it. Isn't it late you're out to-night, sir?"

"Well! I own it is rather late, Maureen, but I leave for Scotland to-morrow, and wished to see you *on business*"—he laid an emphasis on the words, "before I go. I shall not be back for, perhaps, a couple of weeks, and it is of importance to me to know this evening what chance there is of my success in what we were talking of on Midsummer Night."

"Why, then, indeed, Mr. Fitzstephen! I'm afeard it's *little* chance you have. The art of man wouldn't turn them, sir."

"Probably not, Maureen," said Fitzstephen, with a smile, "but the art of *woman* might. I know one whom no man in the Claddagh would refuse if she asked it as a favor—one who can wind Randal More around her pretty finger. Do you know such a one, Maureen?"

"Maybe I do, maybe I don't, your honor!—but at any rate, that's neither here nor there—I know my father would do a great deal for you, sir."

"So I would fain hope, Maureen!"

"But even if he was a' mind to do it," she paused, hesitated, colored slightly, and looked timidly up at Fitzstephen.

"Well, Maureen! why do you hesitate?"

"I was a-goin' to say, sir, that for all Randal More's liking for you, he can't do much, I'm thinking, this time.

"And why not, Maureen?"

"Why, because, sir, there's some of the boys entirely again you."

"Indeed! why I thought I had none but well-wishers in the Claddagh."

"Well! it's sorry I am to say it, your honor, an' ashamed, too, for it's what my father tells them that many a time you stood by us when the rest of the quality were all against us. But some of them won't hear reason, at all, at all."

"It is strange," said Fitzstephen half to himself half to Maureen, "I have never injured any of them. Maureen! if I only knew who they were, I might endeavor to win them over."

"Oh! then, if that's the way of it, sir, I'll tell you and welcome—but you mustn't blame them, your honor, for they wouldn't harm a hair of your head—only they think that you're a stranger, you should'nt come next or near us at all. It's Shan Driscoll is the hardest again you, sir, and Brien Kineely, too—though it's newins for him, poor boy, to be hard on any one. If you could bring them over, now, you might do."

Fitzstephen smiled at the charming simplicity of Maureen, but the smile soon faded, and a shade of anxiety passed over his fine countenance. He fixed his eyes on Maureen as she stood before him in the unconscious innocence of her bright girlhood, and the expression of his face gradually changed till the young beauty shrank from its intense earnestness when by chance she glanced upwards. And yet there was nothing of passion, nothing to alarm the purest mind, in those calm, earnest eyes, it was merely their deep, concentrated thought that was new and strange to the Claddagh girl.

"Don't be angry, Mr. Fitzstephen!" she said in a tremulous tone, "I'll speak to the boys myself——"

"Angry with *you*, Maureen!—oh no! my poor girl! why should I be angry with you?——

"I don't know, your honor, but I thought you *looked* angry."

"Did I so? well! never—trust my looks again. But, Maureen! listen to me—for I see you are impatient to go—I do not want you to say anything about this matter to 'the boys' you speak of." He paused, and if Maureen had raised her eyes at the moment she would have seen, even in the dim light, an unusual flush on his dark cheek, "if they are as prejudiced against me as you say, I would not have you *try* to change them—mind, any one else, but those you have mentioned——"

"Well! I'll not promise to say much to any one, sir, for I'm afeard it's no use——"

"Will you then refuse me, Maureen?—surely it is not much I ask!"

"I don't know that, sir,—if you knew our people as well as I do, you wouldn't say so. Still and all——"

"Still and all, you'll try—isn't that what you would say?" and he attempted to take her hand. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and Maureen drew back with that haughty air which was almost habitual to her.

"Keep your distance, Mr. Fitzstephen!" she coldly said, "this is no time nor no place for shaking hands—if I had known where Nanno was bringing me, it isn't here you'd have me. I suppose you have nothing more to say, so I'll be biddin' you a good night. Come, little pet!" to Nanno, who had been sitting at her feet, "they'll be wonderin' what's come of us."

"Maureen!" said Fitzstephen advancing to her side when she turned her face homewards, "it is indeed a lonely hour and a lonely place, and perhaps I should not have sent for you—permit me to see you home!"

A disdainful laugh broke from Maureen: "Ah, then, are you in earnest, Mr. Fitzstephen?—do you think there's any danger for the likes of me in the Claddagh?—it would be an evil day or night when Maureen O'Hara would be afeard to walk the streets of the Claddagh! God be with you, sir!"

"So the words of the old song do not hold good in the Claddagh," said Fitzstephen, still walking on beside her, and he repeated in Irish from the popular song—"*Colleen dhas crudha na bo:*"

"A young maiden is like a ship sailing,
Doesn't know how far safe she may go,
At every blast she's in danger——"

"No, sir," said Maureen—with indignant emphasis, "that's *not* true with us, thanks to God for his good care of us. I think you'd better turn back, your honor, for some of the boys may be comin' to look for me, and they'd wonder what brought you here at this time of night."

(To be continued.)

* This sound can hardly be rendered in one character. It is the ordinary expression of extreme wonder, pity or sympathy amongst the lower classes in all parts of Ireland. It is very commonly heard in country churches during sermons or exhortations.

THE GREAT DEFALCATION.—An immense defalcation, to the amount of $145,000, has taken place in connection with the Union Bank in this city. The defaulter proves to be a person named Benjamin K. Brotherson, employed in the Bank in the capacity of book-keeper for the last 13 years. Brotherson was addicted to gambling, and is represented as a frequenter of gambling houses. It was arranged to arrest him in the Bank during business hours, but this plan was frustrated by Brotherson who fled to parts unknown. His residence in 32d street was searched, but without avail. It is believed that very little money remains in his possession. He has a wife and one child.

Trial of the Rev. Peter Conway,

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN,

On Tuesday, the 16th of February.

At half-past nine o'clock Mr. Nathaniel Hamilton, the Sub-Sheriff of the county of Dublin, was in court, at which time the staff of reporters representing the newspapers were admitted and accommodated with seats at the table. At about ten o'clock a few ladies were admitted to the City Jury Box, and no person was admitted except by ticket.

At half past ten considerable bustle pervaded the court by the arrival of the gentlemen from whom the jury was empannelled, and by the arrival of persons admitted to the gallery. There were upwards of twenty reporters present, from the Dublin, Provincial, and English Press. In a few minutes the outer bar became speedily filled, and amongst the arrivals Mr. Buchanan, the first of the counsel retained at either side, entered and took his position in the front row.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and the Atterney-General shortly after appeared.

The counsel retained for the Crown were the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Mr. Lawson, Q.C., and Mr. W. F. Brady. For the traverser, Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., James Robinson, Q.C., Richard Armstrong, Q.C., Mr. Robert Buchanan, and Mr. John O'Hagan.

At eleven o'clock the Chief Justice came into court, and took his seat on the bench, when Mr. F. W. Brady opened the pleadings. He said it was a criminal information *ex-officio*. The indictment contained thirty-four counts, twenty of which were for intimidation, and the remaining fourteen varied the counts, to all of which the traverser pleaded Not Guilty.

The Attorney-General rose to address the jury, and, after a few preliminary observations, remarked that, although the present trial was one of unusual importance and involved considerations of the highest character, those who expected to find anything interesting or exciting in it would be disappointed in their anticipations. There was nothing new in the case; the facts had been already investigated; they were known to the public, and the only features that could possibly excite attention were that the defendant was a Roman Catholic clergyman. The jury had heard from the learned counsel who opened the case that the present was an information filed against the Rev. Peter Conway, who was charged with resorting to intimidation with a view to influence voters in the exercise of what was called the "elective franchise." They would also find that the Rev. gentleman was charged with two classes of offences, the first being that which he (the Attorney-General) would strictly call "intimidation;" the second being what he would term a common law offence, namely—riot and assault. Having thus briefly stated the nature of the charges against the defendant, it would now be his duty to state in considerable detail the facts as they should be adduced in evidence; but before doing so, he would, in the first instance, call attention to the act of parliament under which the present information had been exhibited. The jury were, probably, aware that for many years past, he might say for the best part of half a century, efforts had been made by the best and wisest amongst them to secure two great and paramount objects—namely, purity of election and freedom of election; and to accomplish these objects acts of parliament had been passed from time to time. But human ingenuity in evading acts of parliament was found to be much greater than that displayed in their construction; and prior to the passing of the act of the 17 and 18 of her Majesty the Queen, the previous acts of the legislature to secure those objects had entirely failed; and at no time was their inefficiency more clearly demonstrated than in the proceedings which took place after the general election of 1852. The parliament of 1852 set themselves to work to put an end to those evils, and the act of parliament to which he was about to direct the attention of the jury emanated from a select committee of the House of Commons, amongst whom were many of the ablest and most eminent lawyers of the day: it was the act of the 17th and 18th Vic., c. 102. That act passed on the 10th of August, 1852, and was originally intended to be a temporary act of parliament, but had been continued from time to time, and was still the law of the land. He stated expressly that one of the objects for which it was passed was to make further provision for securing freedom of election, and on that subject it was unnecessary for him to expatiate. If freedom of election were not secured —if intimidation were to be tolerated—the elective franchise, as it was called, instead of being a blessing, would become to the wretched possessor of it an evil and a curse. Under such circumstances it would be useless to call it a franchise. Having called the attention of the jury to that very important act of parliament, he would now proceed to state, in very simple detail, the facts that would be laid before them in evidence on the part of the prosecution; and, before he would do so, he would ask the jury not to be influenced by the decision which had been come to on a former investigation, but to be governed solely by, and a true verdict give according to, the evidence that would be given before them. The parliament which met in 1852 came to a termination in the month of March last, being then dissolved, and shortly after a general election took place. The election for the county of Mayo—he spoke from recollection—commenced on Thursday, the 2d of April—that day was what was called the nomination day. The candidates on that occasion were Captain Palmer, Mr. George Henry Moore, and Colonel Higgins. In detailing the facts of the present case, it might be necessary for him (the Attorney-General) to allude to these gentlemen, but in doing so, whatever might be his sentiments towards them individually, he wished the jury to understand that it was not his intention nor his desire to bring into that place any political feeling. The defendant was a Roman Catholic priest, and as he (the Attorney-General) was informed, curate of Ballinrobe—the parish priest being the Reverend Mr. Hardiman. The election for Mayo excited in that particular district a great deal of interest, and no doubt most strenuous efforts were used by both parties, with a view to secure the election of their respective candidates. The Rev. Peter Conway appears to have espoused, and espoused very warmly, the rights of Captain Palmer and Mr. Moore, and in advocating those rights he appeared to be opposed with equal ardor to the pretentions of Colonel Higgins. Now, nothing could be further from his (the Attorney General's) mind than to object to or make any observations against the reverend defendant for exerting himself to procure the return of those candidates with whose principles he concurred, and whom he thought best qualified to represent the county in parliament. But the evidence would show that the defendant had transgressed all fair and legitimate limits, and very grossly abused his position in endeavoring to procure the return of Captain Palmer and Mr. Moore. The nomination took place on Thursday, the 2d of April, and on Monday, the 6th of April, the polling for the county Mayo took place. The jury were probably aware that two clear days should intervene between the polling day and the day of nomination—Sunday did not count, and therefore, as he had said, Monday, the 6th April, was the first day of polling for the county. The town of Ballinrobe, where the defendant resided, was one of the polling places; and now, before he went any further, he would call attention, in the first instance, to what occurred on Sunday, the 5th April. The jury would bear that day in their minds; it was the Sunday before Easter—Palm Sunday—and all the transactions he was about to detail—all the facts he had to lay before the jury, took place on that Sunday, the 5th of April, and before daybreak on Monday, the 6th. A great number of persons came into the town of Ballinrobe on Sunday, the 5th of April, from the surrounding districts, so as to be there early to record their votes, and amongst those who came was Mr. James French, the owner of a property in the county called French Grove, but he resided convenient to the town of Tuam, in the county of Galway. Mr. James French was a person of great respectability, and in religion a Roman Catholic, and on Sunday, the 5th April, he attended divine service at Ballinrobe. There were three, certainly two services on that day. At eight o'clock in the morning the Rev. Mr. Hardiman celebrated Mass; another Mass, as he believed, was said at eleven o'clock, and the third at twelve; but he was only going to call attention to what took place at twelve o'clock on that day. Nothing that could excite attention took place at eight o'clock or first Mass. Mr. Hardiman was a clergyman of great mildness of character, and quite incapable of himself resorting to anything that would have the appearance of intimidation, but he (the Attorney-General) regretted to say that at twelve o'clock Mass, at which the Reverend Mr. Conway was the officiating clergyman, a very different scene indeed took place. Before Mass was over—before he had reached that part when the benediction was given, and before the last Gospel was read—the Rev. Peter Conway, then officiating as a priest—then dressed in his robes—then standing on the altar—took advantage of that time, which, in Roman Catholic chapels, is usually devoted to some proper exhortation to the congregation, or in expounding the Gospel of the day, he took advantage of the occasion, and of that moment, to deliver a political address. It was not, however, because the reverend defendant delivered a political address on that occasion that he was brought into that court; but because he exceeded all limitation, and practised intimidation of the worst character. Let the jury hear what it was alleged he said on that occasion—"But as to Higgins, he is a most consummate scoundrel—he has deceived you in every point —every promise he made at the last election he has broken—he has sold his country, his body and his soul, and he has now the effrontery to come and ask you to support him; but believe me the curse of God will fall on every man who gives him his support. You have a perfect legal right to show your disapproval of his conduct by shouting and hooting after every one that comes to support him, but take care not to meddle with the soldiers." The learned gentleman having dwelt for some time on this address of the traverser, went at length into the details of what occurred in Ballinrobe, and described the collision which took place between the friends of the traverser, and the voters of Colonel Ousely Higgins, who were escorted into the town by the military. Immediately after the transaction in the lane, at Ballinrobe, they were rescued from the grasp of Father Conway. He was disappointed in this instance. He was next seen addressing a crowd in Ballinrobe, and may be said to have been the keystone of the whole transaction. He told them that a number of voters were on their way into the town, and that they should proceed out and intercept them. The zeal of the Rev. gentleman was carried even so far as this. The number of the mob which the Rev. gentleman headed could not be easily or accurately stated now; but they were undoubtedly under the command, and acted by the order of Father Conway. Under his direction the mob assembled, and with him proceeded from Ballinrobe to a village called Cong, which formed an excellent position from which the voters could be intercepted coming on that road. He (Attorney-General) would now leave the Rev. Mr. Conway at the head of that mob, and in this position, and would refer to another of the six transactions in connection with this affair, and to which he would wish to call their attention. In a place called Ower, there was a gentleman—an old gentleman approaching sixty years of age, whose name was James Burke—a gentleman held in the highest esteem in the county. He intended exercising his rights as an elector, at the then coming election, by voting for Colonel Higgins. Being in delicate health, as might naturally be expected with a man so far advanced in life, and residing some distance from Ballinrobe, he on the Saturday morning proceeded from his house at Ower, with the intention of reaching Ballinrobe on Sunday. He was accompanied by his son. At some distance from Ballinrobe they, through some misfortune, met the Rev. Mr. Conway and his mob, assembled as he (the Attorney-General) had already described. There had been no anticipation that a gentleman of his rank and station, and venerable years, would be subjected to any violence or insult, and merely for intending to vote for Colonel Higgins. Mr. Burke, however, was deceived in his belief, for when he arrived at Ballinrobe he met the Rev. Mr. Conway and his mob at a distance, it was supposed, of half a mile from Ballinrobe. At this place himself and his son perceived about three hundred people coming towards them, in the midst of whom the Rev. Peter Conway was, the mob being excited, shouting and roaring, and some of them apparently half drunk. When he saw the car of Mr. Burke approaching, the Rev. Mr. Conway went up to the side of the car, and said to Mr. Burke, "You are Colonel Higgin's man, so I wash my hands out of you." He then retired back, when the mob proceeded to perform their duty, and the first thing they did was to drag young Mr. Burke off the car, and then treated the old man in the same way. The servant, who witnessed the transaction, would tell them that he saw him dragged off the car, and also struck by them and pulled a considerable distance from the car. His son called on Father Conway—he thought he might trust to him to obtain their escape—and said, "Is it not a shame to stand by and see my father thus treated and not prevent it." The Rev. Mr. Conway said, "I cannot prevent it." Mr. Burke said, "You can and ought." The reverend gentleman then got off his horse, and took Mr. Burke, sen., and placed him on the car, keeping him, however, in custody until he got from him a pledge that he would not vote for Colonel Higgins at the approaching election. The Rev. Mr. Conway said to him while he was yet supplicating for protection, "Is it not a shame for a Catholic gentleman to vote against his bishops and priests?" To which Mr. Burke merely answered, "Let us go home." But Mr. Conway said he would not be safe in returning, as three or four men were nearly killed on that road a few minutes before, which was evidently said to intimidate Mr. Burke from going home. While they were parleying with the reverend gentleman, they met two carts coming from the direction of Cong, and going towards Ballinrobe. It was ascertained that these two carts were belonging to Colonel Higgins, and were bringing hay and straw into the town, to his voters, as from the great gathering in the town, it might run short in supply. When the Rev. Mr. Conway ascertained this he said, "Don't scatter the hay or straw"—something after the fashion, he (the Attorney-General) supposed, of the saying, "Don't nail his ear to the pump." Whatever the reverend gentleman intended, it was not for him (the Attorney-General) to say—they only knew as to the interpretation which was put upon it—as his listeners at once scattered about the hay and straw over the fields. The Rev. Mr. Conway then put Mr. Burke and his son on their car, first explaining to the mob that Mr. Burke had said, if liberated, he would not exercise his right to vote for Colonel Higgins. The crowd, not satisfied, cried out—"swear him." The reverend gentleman said that he (Mr. Burke) was a gentleman and had pledged his word. Himself and his son were then allowed to proceed home, he being severely injured, and so unnerved by the treatment he had received and the excitement to which he was subjected that nothing could induce him afterwards to return to Ballinrobe. But there was yet another and more extensive transaction to mention. On their return, Mr. Conway and his mob discovered some cars approaching them, which were under a military escort, and accompanied by a magistrate; the cars contained voters, and for their protection it was considered necessary to have this guard into Ballinrobe. They did not, however, get the number of voters they expected. On the first car it appeared there were four or five voters. As they approached, they came up to the Rev. Mr. Conway and his mob. The first car was immediately surrounded; and so great was the violence of the mob that four voters on the first car jumped off, and hearing the Riot Act read, thought the best thing they could do would be to make their escape, by flying across the country. They were soon after pursued, and he (the Attorney-General) would then read the statement of James Moran and Mark M'Tighe, who were among them. Having concluded the reading of their statement concerning this transaction, the Attorney-General proceeded—These men were told it was not safe for them to go into Ballinrobe, and they were then and there seized, placed on a car, and brought into Cong—and that car was obtained under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Conway. As they approached the village of Cong, an open carriage was observed coming towards them, which, it seemed, excited their attention. As it approached nearer, two gentlemen were observed to occupy it, and immediately on the Rev. Mr. Conway reaching the carriage, he discovered in it, to his no small gratification, Colonel Higgins, accompanied by some one or two gentlemen. He then said, "This is Higgins—up and at him." For safety sake the speed of the horses was increased, and succeeded in passing amid a shower of stones, some of which entered the carriage. The voters were then placed in a hotel in Cong, and kept under watch; and no doubt they would all be surprised to hear that the reverend gentleman himself actually acted, during the whole of that night on which the voters were confined, as one of the guard—and so great was the excitement through which he must have passed, that he was obliged to obtain a change of clothes. An attempt was made, on the news spreading of their position, to free those men, and the reverend gentleman sent for reinforcements, but it becoming clear to him that his opponents were the stronger party, a retreat was made. After going through other facts the Attorney-General said—There were counts in the indictment for intimidation and offences at common law, upon which the reverend defendant ought to be convicted. The whole of these alleged offences were committed in the course of one day, the Sabbath, which we are called upon to keep holy; begun in the chapel of Ballinrobe, in which he violated the law of the land and set at defiance the law of God. He cared not whether he was addressing a Roman Catholic or a Protestant jury, and the fact of the defendant being a Catholic priest could not screen him from their verdict of guilty if they were satisfied with the evidence. He appealed to the jury as honorable men to sift the evidence with the utmost care, and he felt sure they would return a true verdict according to the evidence, so help them God.

THE DEFENCE—SPEECH OF MR. O'HAGAN.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

The court was crowded by a large number of members of the bar, ladies and gentlemen, anxious to hear the address to the jury of the distinguished leading counsel for the reverend traverser. A very strong interest was evinced in the proceedings.

The Rev. Mr. Conway was in court throughout the entire sitting, as on the preceding days.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., rose and said—May it please your lordship and gentlemen of the jury, in this case I am counsel for the Rev. Mr. Conway, and it becomes my duty, on his behalf, to suggest to you, with reference to the evidence which you have heard, the considerations that occur to me, to lead your minds to the conclusion that the evidence, even as it stands in the greater portion of this case, is wholly insufficient to ground a verdict of guilty upon. It is my duty further to state to you the evidence by which I hope conclusively to answer any portion of the case for the crown which has not already answered itself. My friend, the Attorney-General, intimated that he expected from me in this case something of eloquence and something of invective. I am not much given to invective. It is not my way nor much according to my nature. Eloquence must have a subject, and can scarcely be thrown away on a subject unworthy of it; but I defy the wit of mortal man to make eloquence upon the evidence which the crown has presented to you. The Attorney-General said that this was a case of no excitement. Unfortunately the circumstances attendant upon the case, the position of the traverser, the course of the prosecution pressed, I will not say with a vigor beyond the law, but in a very peculiar way indeed. All these circumstances have created a degree of excitement; but I do agree with the Attorney-General that, as far as his evidence is concerned, there is very little matter of excitement indeed. We have heard a great deal of state prosecutions from time to time, and it has been my fortune to be counsel in several state prosecutions, but I certainly never was in one so small as this before you. The evidence which has been laid before you was such as might possibly have been given with propriety in a court of quarter sessions, or at petty sessions, but such evidence ought never have been paraded, I will not say to dishonor a court which cannot be dishonored—evidence at all events which was unworthy of this court. My learned friend said the only peculiarity in the case was the fact that the traverser was a Roman Catholic clergyman. I advert to that only to ask you to remember this, that my client, though he be a Catholic clergyman, is a citizen of this free country; that although he be clothed with the robes of the priesthood, he is clothed also with the privileges which belong to the freeman. I ask you, having regard to the nature of the prosecution, and the evidence, whether you believe the prosecution would have been instituted if the defendant had not been a priest? My client is an humble Catholic clergyman; he is a curate of a remote parish of a remote county of Ireland; a man without wealth, station, or position, save that station or position which he may have commanded, and which he does command, among his people for his services, long and great, rendered to them. As far as the world is concerned he is poor and humble, and he stands before you, as you have been told by the Attorney-General, accused at the instance

of the greatest legislative assembly in the world; he comes to answer that accusation, and to meet all the power and influence of the crown, and the array of the ablest men that the bar of this country could produce. This is important, to show you that if ever there was a case in which you should look jealously upon the evidence and carefully consider all the facts, the present is the case. But the case is still more peculiar—not only does Mr. Conway stand in the face of all these disadvantages before you, but he stands before you to answer an *ex-officio* information. The Attorney-General had a legal right to present that *ex officio* information, and he did do so; and I call upon you in dealing with the facts to remember that my client is encountering this high-handed exercise of the prerogative which belongs to to the high office of the Attorney-General. In justification of this course of proceeding the Attorney-General said, and I believe truly, that it was customary in the other country; but if there be such a custom it is one more honored in the breach than in the observance; and, at all events, for fifty years that custom has not been pursued in Ireland. The Attorney-General adverted to another circumstance. He told you that the case is not new—that it is not fresh—that it was discussed before a committee of the House of Commons, and in the House of Commons itself, and that there was a finding there against the traverser. He said, also, that there had been publications in newspapers, of the influences of which on your minds you should be aware. I ask you, in the name of humanity and of justice, not to allow the determination of the committee of the House of Commons to influence you in the slightest manner in reaching your decision in this case. To that proceeding before the House or Commons my client was no party—he was not represented there—he had neither counsel nor witnesses—it was an *ex-parte* proceeding in reference to him, and he was tried and condemned in his absence. No honest man, therefore, should allow *ex-parte* proceedings of such a character to operate on his mind. As to the publications, if there have been publications on one side, every man knows that this case has been discussed upon the other. The Attorney-General knows as well as I that this case is held out to the world, not as a case between the crown and the traverser, but a case in which the traverser was to be made the scapegoat for the sins of his Order, and that Sardinia, Belgium, and the world, were looking to the case as one in which the power of the priesthood was to be curbed. Am I despairing, notwithstanding all these circumstances, of the case of my client, and of the verdict you are to give? Not in the smallest measure. I believe that, before I conclude, I shall demonstrate that there have been in this case, from beginning to end, before the House of Commons, in the newspapers, and in this court, the foulest imputations cast upon an innocent man. I will demonstrate upon evidence that cannot fail to carry conviction to your minds that statements have been made upon oath, and without oath, which have not the slightest particle of foundation, condemning a perfectly innocent man. I will show you clearly that from beginning to end of these transactions the coloring which has been given by the speech of the Attorney-General, and by the evidence produced for the prosecution against my client—namely, that he was a disturber of the peace; that he was an instigator of riot; that he was throughout the leader of a mob, disturbing the order of society, and interfering with the rights of his fellow-beings, is entirely false. Nay, more; I will demonstrate this—that during these proceedings, from beginning to end, Mr. Conway, to the best of his ability, was a peace-maker—was endeavoring to prevent mischief and riot—was endeavoring to preserve the public peace. Against all influences I am confident of success. I may confide, first, in the integrity of this case; next, in the integrity of this court; and, finally, gentlemen of the jury, in your integrity and independence. I am astonished that the Attorney-General, with all the advantages which he possesses in this case, made use of an expression which had better been spared. He spoke of my client as a man who was a blasphemer, assuming, of course, the facts to be true; he spoke of him as a man who had uttered language with an impious tongue. I don't believe that if this case had closed without a word from me, and without a particle of evidence from the traverser, the counsel in reply would have been justified in using these strong expressions. My client is a man who feels strongly for the religion of which he is a minister, and for the political party to which he is attached. He is not a man capable of blasphemy—he is not a man capable of impious indifference to his God. He is a man, I am justified in telling you, who has faithfully discharged his duty to his religion and to his country. He has been always constant, in season and out of season, as a zealous Priest. He is a man who, in the terrible times that have lately tried the souls of men in Ireland, has been among the foremost to console the afflicted and sustain the perishing, and by his virtues and his zeal, irrespective of his politics, fully commands, as was expressed by the first witness for the crown, the deep respect of every man in his county, whether agreeing with him in religion or not. The respect which he has thus gained in his own county has gone beyond it, and has spread beyond the limits of this country, and one of the ablest men of these times, who has no great regard for Mr. Conway's race of people, has described his deeds in the county Mayo, and said, "Should we not honor men like this—Missionaries like these—silently virtuous, as he is—maintaining the principles that he inculcates?" If the case stood where it is, have you apprehended the grave necessity in this case? It appeared to me, having regard to all I know of elections in this country, and to what you all know of them, that there is no contested election in which there is not much excitement and confusion, and in which men on both sides do not come into actual conflict. This is one of the penalties we pay for that inestimable constitutional freedom which we enjoy. When you remember the peculiar circumstances of the case you will probably be of opinion, now that the case for the crown has closed, that there was nothing like violence in the Mayo election, save in one particular case, and no interference with any human being. I have rarely known of any contested election in any great county in which greater violence than that described by the witnesses did not positively exist. It prevails with one party as well as with the other. It does not belong to Catholic or Protestant in particular—to Conservative or Radical—all are equally involved. You will find it in Limerick and Antrim—in Down and in Mayo. Even in well-ordered England you will find circumstances occur at elections worse than those which occurred in the county Mayo. You have all heard of the late election of Kidderminster, in which a cabinet minister was almost put to death. I advert to those matters to suggest to you that, although those things had occurred in both countries before and since the act in question, until the present hour it never entered into any man's mind to think it necessary to file an *ex-officio* information—to bring the heavy metal of the Attorney-General to bear upon an election riot. The case at least was peculiar in that respect; but why the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury is arrayed to try the case is for you to find out if you can. The case, as has been stated by the Attorney-General, arose out of the contested election of Mayo. It would appear that the Rev. Mr. Conway conceived that Colonel Higgins, whom he had vigorously supported on a former occasion, was a man who had abandoned his party, and broken his pledges, and that he was not, therefore, a man to be returned again by a constituency in a position to reject him. The Rev. Mr. Conway was of opinion that, under the circumstances, he should not support Colonel Higgins, and he thought also that being bound to teach truth to his people, and to tell the humble peasants of Mayo that falsehood was falsehood, and that if there was a public breach of faith and a public falsehood, he should not be more tender of it than he was bound to be with a private falsehood or breach of faith. Accordingly he resisted Colonel Higgins, who was duly rejected, and Mr. Moore and Mr. Palmer elected. Then came the petition to the House of Commons, out of which has grown this prosecution; and it will be for you, upon the evidence, to say whether it lay in the mouths of the supporters of Colonel Higgins, either before the committee of the House of Commons, or at this trial, to complain that influence had been exercised. Where is the politician acting for Colonel Higgins who has declined to use that influence which this prosecution (the newspapers say) is instituted to destroy—to use men like the Rev. Mr. Conway, as long as they would be used? And now is it reasonable or right that when that influence turns against them they are to be permitted to crush it, when as long as it was for them they patronized and solicited as far as they could? And will you be a party to victimize this humble priest, because at the election of 1857 he did for Moore and Palmer that which he did at the election of 1852 for Colonel Higgins without complaint? Of course, if the case is proved, the Chief Justice will tell you that you must do your duty; but I am entitled to ask you, dealing with the matter as a public question, to remember the antecedents of the parties to the case, and to say that you would be reluctant to deal to this humble priest a measure of justice different from that which would have been accorded to him if he had thought fit to take the other side. The learned counsel then proceeded to analyze the counts of the indictment, and said—It might have been expected, on behalf of the accused man, that if he were to be obliged to come there to answer the House of Commons, the Attorney-General acting under the direction of the House of Commons, and that only, would have confined the case exclusively to the matters submitted by the House of Commons for the consideration of the jury. When the counts were analyzed, twenty of them would be found not to regard the statutable offence at all. They regarded simply and solely riots and assaults, which were offences as much before '52 as after '52, and with which the ordinary tribunals of the country were competent to deal. And they were supported by evidence which, if brought before a chairman of a county, would probably induce him to ask why such a case was sent before him, when it could have been disposed of perfectly well at petty sessions. These charges were brought against the traverser, and it was sought, by miserable driblets of evidence, to eke out a case which, if a case at all, ought to stand upon its own merits as against the accused; and this was done because the crown felt that the real substance of the case, and the real merits of the charge, they had failed to establish. The first charge against the traverser, which was sought to be maintained in evidence, was intimidation in the chapel at Ballinrobe. On behalf of the Rev. Mr. Conway, he was there to say that that charge of the crown was unfounded, as it would be for the jury to say whether, accidentally or otherwise, the charge was false, and that it was a charge which they would condemn by their verdict. The 15th and 16th counts of the indictment referred to that charge, the effect of which was, that the Rev. Mr. Conway, by using certain language in the chapel of Ballinrobe, on a given day, did practice intimidation with intent to induce James French to refrain from voting for Colonel Ouseley Higgins; the consideration might arise to his lordship whether the charge was one intending to intimidate one particular man. It was not a charge of uttering expressions to intimidate a congregation, or a congregation including a particular individual, but a charge of intending to intimidate James French himself. At the time Mr. Conway did not know of the existence of Mr. James French, who came from a distant place, and for the first time in his life saw the Rev. Mr. Conway in the chapel of Ballinrobe; so that, should the question be left to them on this part of the case, it would be their duty to find that there was no intention on the part of Mr. Conway to intimidate Mr. James French. That was the main portion of the case, and but for it a prosecution of this nature would not have been directed by the House of Commons. It was in reference to that alleged altar denunciation, and to that altar curse, that the inquiry was ordered, with a view to make Mr. Conway answerable for the conduct imputed to him in this instance. It was alleged that Mr. Conway used certain blasphemous words, and appealed to the superstition, ignorance, and bigotry of his hearers. He did not know by what right the learned gentleman had made that statement, or why he should have uttered it, if it were not for the purpose of affecting the minds of the jurors. The people of Ballinrobe might be an humble or unlettered people, but there was no evidence to show that they were either an ignorant or superstitious people, and such a statement might as well have been left to come from the other side of the water. He did not believe the allegation was sustained by the fact, or that there was more superstition among the people of Ireland than among the English or Continental people. On the contrary, he believed there was less superstition among the Irish than amongst other countries, and that it was more difficult to introduce absurdity, delusion, and humbug, here than elsewhere. He did not think the people of Ballinrobe were peculiarly superstitious or ignorant, and he was sorry to hear the Attorney-General use the words. Then as to the bigotry, what right could he have to state that the Rev. Mr. Conway appealed to the bigotry of the people in the chapel, when the fact was that the appeal alluded to was made in favor of a Protestant and against a Catholic? It was really too bad, that being the fact, that the Rev. gentleman should have been accused of appealing to the bigotry of his hearers. The circumstance of such a statement being made, and exposed, and answered, could not but have a powerful effect on the minds of honest men. The Attorney-General stated that in the middle of the Mass, after the Communion and before the Last Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Conway, standing on the altar in his sacerdotal robes, addressed the people; that while in this position, and making use of all the influence of a Priest occupying it, he said the curse of God would fall upon all who voted for Colonel Higgins. It would be proved that in all its details this statement was incorrect. It would be conclusively shown by the evidence that in substance and form it was an untrue statement. On going to the chapel that morning Mr. Conway found that a number of voters in the interest of Colonel Higgins, who were kept in the hotel, had not been at Mass. He complained of it, and, as it was his duty as a clergyman to do, he endeavored to obtain for them leave to attend at that solemn act of religious worship. In the Roman Catholic Church attendance at Mass on Sunday was a most imperative religious duty, and unless it was entirely unavoidable, absence from Mass on that day would be a thing of a very grave character. Mr. Conway did not succeed in getting liberty for the voters to attend divine worship. He went to the chapel, and prepared to say Mass; and at the Gospel, that being the proper time, he delivered to the congregation such an address as seemed to him to be proper and fitting—a purely religious discourse becoming the period of the service and the character of the day. He concluded the discourse and proceeded with the Mass beyond the Last Gospel, and it was after all this was over, after the Mass ceased, and when the priest had discharged his duties religiously, the Rev. Mr. Conway turned round to the congregation, took off his vestments, and addressed the people upon the subject of the election. He had been in conversation with a proprietor in the neighborhood, Lord Kilmaine, the owner of considerable property lying along the road between the town of Ballinrobe and the town of Cong, and he had a considerable number of freeholders on his property. At the period of this election Lord Kilmaine was in close relations with the Rev. Mr. Conway, and wrote him a letter on Saturday evening which Father Conway read to the people on Sunday morning. That letter was the beginning of the impeached address. He followed it up with a Pastoral from his Archbishop, the most distinguished Archbishop, Dr. M'Hale, a man of the most accomplished intellect, most unswerving purpose, and strong and earnest feeling. This letter was most material for their consideration, for it was the key to the whole of Mr. Conway's conduct between Ballinrobe and Cong.

Here the Chief Justice interposed with a remark to the effect that "the letter not having been read before, the question is, can you make it evident now?" Some discussion ensued, and at its conclusion—

Mr. O'Hagan resumed his address by saying that he was unable to read the letters which had been mentioned, but he could state this, that Mr. Conway read two documents on the occasion in question, and subsequently proceeded to comment upon them. In the course of Mr. Conway's statement he urged upon the people the necessity of being quiet and orderly, as they had been advised by the Pastoral of the Archbishop. He proceeded afterwards to refer to the voters who were in the hotel, and detained from Mass, and used words to this effect—that he trusted the curse of God would not fall on those who prevented the voters from attending Mass that day. Whether or no that old gentleman, Mr. French, who was produced for the crown, confounded these words with those he deposed to, he (Mr. O'Hagan) could not tell. Whether he mistook or misrepresented, it was not for him to say, nor was it for the jury; but it would be for them to decide whether, in point of fact, the words which he (Mr. O'Hagan) had stated were uttered, or those to which Mr. French had sworn. Looking at the probabilities of the case, he would ask was it likely that a Christian clergyman, whether Catholic, Protestant, or Presbyterian, having any regard to his position, his duty, or his people, would be capable of using such an expression? He believed they would be slow to come to the conclusion that a Christian Minister, after receiving that Sacrament which was the most sacred thing in the universe to Roman Catholics, would turn round to his people and commit open blasphemy, and thus tend to destroy his own position, and, as far as he could, destroy his own soul. The Rev. Mr. Conway did not pray the curse of God on those who kept the voters from chapel, but he said, "A great sin has been put on those who have been kept from chapel on this Sabbath day, and I pray God that He may not blast with His malediction those who have been the authors and accessories of that sin." He might have used those words reasonably and justly, because it was incumbent on him, as a Roman Catholic clergyman, to look upon the act of any man in coercing people against their consciences to abstain from the Sacrament of the Mass on that Sunday with condemnation of the strongest kind. Now, in considering whether the evidence of Mr. French were true or not, it was necessary to look at the position in which he stood. He appeared to be a respectable and candid man—indeed, he was too candid, for he endeavored for a considerable time to lead the jury to the belief that he was a reluctant witness for the crown. Now, whenever he (Mr. O'Hagan) heard a man beginning his evidence by stating that it was unpleasant for him to appear as a witness against the prisoner, he always suspected that man. Mr. French began by saying that it was a very unpleasant position for a Roman Catholic to be placed in. He (Mr. O'Hagan) asked the jury to believe that Mr. French had no such feeling—that he had made that statement not *bona fide*, but for the purpose of influencing them against the traverser. He said that, the transactions having occurred ten months ago, it was very difficult to remember; but when he was asked to repeat the words Mr. Conway used, he repeated them with all the glibness of a parrot. He spoke the very words which the Attorney-General had in his brief, and which he had in his own memorandum book; he knew exactly what he had to speak, and he spoke it like a man. He (Mr. O'Hagan) was very much struck by an observation which fell from Mr. French, when Mr. Robinson, at the close of the cross-examination, asked him something about insolvency. "Oh," said he, "if you press me on that, I will do my reverend friends more damage than I have done." That observation indicated his malice; it let out his spite, and showed unmistakeably that, for some reason or other, he had come there determined, if he could, to convict the traverser. Mr. French was a Roman Catholic; he did not live in Ballinrobe, and he would have them to believe that his only purpose in the chapel on that day was to serve his God. What should have been his conduct if he disapproved of anything Mr. Conway had said? It was his duty to have appealed to the superiors of Mr. Conway, and have an Ecclesiastical punishment inflicted for an Ecclesiastical offence.

The learned gentleman proceeded to comment at great length on the other portions of the evidence, his speech occupying nearly six hours in the delivery. At its conclusion he was most warmly cheered by the occupants of the galleries; the learned Judge also paid him a marked compliment.

The court then adjourned, and the Rev. Mr. Conway, on making his appearance outside, was most vehemently cheered by an immense crowd that had remained in waiting. He earnestly begged of the people not to make any demonstration, adding, "God bless you; and stop cheering and making any demonstration, and do not run after us. I see, I feel that with the good people of Dublin, though I am a stranger amongst them, I am as much at home as if I were with the people of Ballinrobe; but do not give your enemies or mine an opportunity, or a shadow of excuse, to say that the Irish Priests I humbly represent this day are only the leaders of mobs. God bless you, and stop every manifestation towards me." The carriage then drove off, amid the loud and enthusiastic cheers of the people.

CONCLUSION.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY.

The trial was resumed on Saturday.

When the Chief Justice had taken his seat, Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., said—My lord, I took advantage of the adjournment of this case yesterday evening, to consult with my learned friends as to whether it would not be possible to shorten the trial. I have looked through my brief, and I find that we have a great number of witnesses yet to be examined, whose evidence would bear strongly on the facts already in proof. Under these circumstances, and believing that the case is now clear and intelligible to the jury on behalf of the traverser, I believe it would be acting unfairly in trespassing on your lordship and the jury by calling any additional witnesses.

The Chief Justice—That is a very proper course for you to pursue, and it appears to me that you have acquitted yourself towards the traverser in a manner that leaves him nothing to complain of.

Mr. O'Hagan—I now propose that Mr. Robinson, who is second to me, shall address the jury to evidence on behalf of the traverser.

The Attorney-General objected to this, and, after some argument, the Court decided against it.

The Solicitor-General replied to evidence on the part of the crown.

The Chief Justice charged the jury. He explained the act of parliament with reference to undue influence at elections, and said—This act of parliament is calculated to secure to every elector the free exercise, first of his own judgment in selecting the object of his choice, and secondly in enabling him to carry out that choice, guarded against any species of intimidation of what kind soever it may be, whether physical or spiritual. It is not directed against any class of her Majesty's subjects in particular: it is an act for the benefit of all her subjects, to guard them against intimidation from any quarter or of any kind; and I cannot conceive how any reasonable man, who has a sense of the value of liberty and independence, could desire that this act should not exist. Nay, verily I believe that from the zeal and energy which, it is evident in this case, the present traverser has shown, in what he considered to be the cause of independence, that he, in his cooler and calmer moments, would regret that such an act did not exist, although he might, even by an indiscretion upon this occasion, have become the victim of it. The learned Chief Justice recapitulated the evidence at some length, and concluded by leaving the issue in the hands of the jury, who retired at three o'clock.

After the jury had retired, Mr. O'Hagan took exception to some portion of the Judge's charge as unduly pressing against the Rev. traverser.

At six o'clock the strong anxiety which prevailed amongst those in court, and amongst the people assembled in the hall, to learn something that would indicate the result of the prosecution, was greatly increased by a statement made by the Sub-Sheriff of the County to a few gentlemen about the bench, and which rapidly circulated, that the jury had intimated to the policeman on duty at the door of the room in which they were assembled their desire to be allowed into court. The Attorney-General, who had shortly before left court, was absent at this time, and, at the request of Mr. Lawson, Q. C., the jury were delayed in their room until he arrived. It was stated that a special messenger had been despatched for him, and, as was understood, to the Castle. Meanwhile various opinions were hazarded as to what the jury had done or not done. From the circumstance of their not having been sent for by the learned Judge, but were about to come into court of their own motion, it was generally supposed that they had agreed one way or the other, either as to all or portion of the thirty-four counts of the information, embracing the five charges made against the Rev. traverser. At a quarter past six o'clock the Attorney-General appeared. All the counsel for the traverser were in attendance. The Chief Justice, who had been in chamber from the time the jury retired, took his seat on the bench, and the jury were called into court. Their appearance indicated at once that they had just come from an animated, if not warm, discussion. The list was called over by the Registrar, and all answered.

The Chief Justice—Have you agreed to a verdict, gentlemen?

The Foreman—No, my lord, we have not; not is there the least chance of our agreeing.

The Chief Justice—What do you propose should be done, Mr. Attorney-General?

The Attorney-General—It would be more convenient that any observations upon the course to be pursued should be made in the absence of the jury, and I would suggest that they should withdraw.

The Chief Justice assented, and the jury retired to their room.

The Attorney-General—I gather from what fell from the foreman of the jury that there seems to be no chance of an agreement. That may apply to the whole case, and may mean that there is no chance of an agreement upon the entire of the case sent to them, but upon particular parts they may be disposed to find a verdict one way or the other. I would suggest that in the first instance you would ascertain from the jury whether it is a disagreement upon the whole case, or whether they may not agree upon some parts and disagree upon others.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C.—I do think asking questions of the jury in this stage of the proceedings is not exactly the course usually pursued, the jury having given the intimation ordinarily given when juries disagree, and by which the parties ordinarily abide.

The Attorney-General—The ordinary and proper course would be not to act on the general statement of the foreman, but to ask the jury, count by count, of the information whether or not they agree.

Chief Justice—It is quite plain that this is not a case in which the jury agree upon the whole case that there cannot be a verdict. There may be an agreement amongst them upon some counts, or classes of counts, relating to some one or more of the offences charged, and a disagreement as to others.

The jury were called into court, and having taken their seats, the Chief Justice said—I told you, gentlemen, in my charge, that the case might be reduced to five charges. Now, I wish to know whether there is not a prospect of your agreeing with respect to any one of these charges? Have you considered all the charges?

A Juror—We have considered all, and we are not disposed to agree upon any one charge.

Chief Justice—Disposed. Do you say you cannot?

The Foreman—We cannot agree, my lord.

Chief Justice—Have you discussed all the counts?

The Foreman—Yes, my lord; we have had rather a warm discussion.

Chief Justice—Do you tell me now, one and all, that there is really and truly no possibility, upon further consideration, of your agreeing?

The Foreman—I don't think there is; I see no prospect whatever.

A Juror (Mr. Carton)—There is not the slightest probability or prospect of our agreeing, my lord.

A third Juror (Mr. Blackiston)—A minority of the jury will not state the reasons for which they will not agree.

The Chief Justice—It is very hard that men will not discuss with those ready and willing to discuss. All that I can do is to discharge the jury, expressing my regret that there should be found upon any panel any juror who will not enter into a fair discussion of the case with his brother jurors.

A fourth Juror (warmly)—My lord, we have discussed the case over and over again. We have discussed it over and over. (Applause.)

The Chief Justice—You are discharged, gentlemen.

The jury then left the box, and there was loud applause in court, and in a few moments loud and continued cheering from the large assemblage in the hall rang through court.

The Rev. Mr. Conway was not in court when his case terminated, having left the court immediately after the jury retired.

So ended the trial of Father Conway. On the Monday following, at the sitting of the court, an application was made to have the trial of the Rev. Luke Ryan postponed until the sittings after next term, in consequence of the absence of a Mr. M'Donnell, an important witness. The Attorney-General consented, and the case was accordingly postponed.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Petitions to the two Houses of Parliament are at present lying for signature, praying that henceforth justice be fairly administered to Ireland by the appointment of judges and others to places of power according to merit, and not by favoritism. The Mayor and several of the leading bankers and merchants of Belfast have appended their signature.—*Banner of Ulster.*

Armagh.

On Monday, the 8th Feb., whilst William Lynass, of Lissnavague, near Tandragee, was engaged filling up a draw well for fear of accident to his children, and his wife had gone out for water, and they were all out except a baby, Margaret Lynass, a child about five years old, returned into the house, and began to light chips at the fire. Whilst doing so, her clothes caught fire; and when her mother returned into the house, she found them in flames, and before they could be extinguished, the child was greatly burned, and died on the following morning.

Cavan.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert F. O'Brien, Esq., of Rockfield, county Cavan, a Justice of the Peace for the said county.

Clare.

The trial of Molony, a respectable farmer of the county Clare, who stands charged with firing at Mr. Joynt, of Clonrara, about four months since, will take place in Ennis at the present assizes.

Cork.

The vestry-room of St. Patrick's Chapel was lately entered, and a quantity of valuable plate articles stolen from it, consisting of a handsome gilt chalice, which had been presented to the chapel by Mr. William Fitzgibbon, the first year of his mayoralty, a silver chalice, a plated censer, two cruets and a small silver spoon. A travelling rug was also stolen, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Brown, and four bottles of wine, three of which were carried off, but the parties seemed to have drank about half of the fourth, for the bottle was found in the morning on a bench half full.—*Examiner.*

A most interesting lecture was delivered for the benefit of the Literary Society in the Mall Rooms, Youghal, on Monday evening, Feb. 15th, by Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Architect and local Secretary to the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Subject: "The Vestiges and Relics of Remarkable Irishmen in the vicinity of Youghal, of the Primeval or Pagan period." The subject was very well chosen, and most ably treated of by the lecturer; and his beautiful illustrations and drawings of Ogham writing recently discovered in the neighborhood of Youghal, as well as those found at Ardmore and Lismore, in the county of Waterford, with the most lucid explanation which he gave of the different apparently unintelligible characters which compose those Ogham writings, riveted the attention of his respectable and numerous auditory, and clearly proved his love for and great knowledge of the rare antiquities which are being discovered day after day through different parts of Ireland. A splendid collection of war implements and forms of coinage of the remotest dates of Irish History—even as far back as the fourth century—which were sent down to Youghal on this occasion by J. Windele, Esq., of Cork, were a rich treat; and their different uses, as explained by the lecturer, fully appreciated. At the conclusion of the lecture, Chas. Green, Esq., J.P., moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was most ably seconded by the Rev. Mr. Treacey, and passed unanimously, after which the proceedings terminated.

The O'Donoghue of the Glens, M. P., has lately executed leases, at his own cost, to all his tenantry on his estates in the counties of Cork and Kerry, for three lives and thirty-one years. This act, so fully in accordance with the high character of that gentleman, could be usefully imitated by other proprietors throughout the country.

Maurice Murray, executor of the late Mr. James Daly of Cork, has received £120, restitution money, per the hands of the Rev. John O'Connell, Emerald-hill, Melbourne, Australia.

Derry.

The Irish estates of the Skinners and Stationers' Companies consist of upwards of 40,000 acres, and are leased at a rental of £1,500. The lease expires in 1860, and the present estimated value of the property is £9,900 a year; it is situated in the county of Derry.

Donegal.

The Donegal landlords have bestirred themselves. Finding that the cry of their victims has reached to the remotest parts of Ireland and has been heard beyond the sea, finding that a general and generous sympathy has been awakened on behalf of the poor people, and that relief is flowing into them, they, the landlords, have thought it time to interfere. For it is plain to them that if things go on this way, if the people get money to buy bread and meal and enable them to live through this terrible period brought on by the levy of the sheep tax, and the tax for extra police force; if they get bed and body clothing to enable them to keep in the vital heat until heaven sends us warmer weather—why then they will continue to hold the land, they will dare to remain on their father's hills, they will stand in the way of Scotch sheep, and improved breeds of cattle, and so frustrate a cherished design of the Donegal landlords. We quite expected that these miscreants would make some endeavor to check or turn back the noble tide of charity which has set in so powerfully to the afflicted districts of Donegal, and they have done so. Their effort appears in the shape of the following resolution, which they have got published as an advertisement in several newspapers: "At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Dunfanaghy Union, held at the Workhouse, on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1858, it was resolved—'That having seen, with regret and astonishment, in the newspapers, an appeal signed by ten Roman Catholic clergymen, setting forth a dreadful state of destitution at present existing in this Union, we consider ourselves called on, as Guardians of the Poor, both from our local knowledge and on inquiry, to say such statement is wholly false and without foundation, and we think we are borne out in this assertion by the fact of having only twenty-two paupers in the workhouse from the entire Union; and as this appeal has been published for the purpose of raising money, we request the Poor Law Commissioners will direct Mr. Hamilton, the Inspector, to inquire into the state of this Union, and if found, as we confidently affirm it will, that the people are better off this season than they have been since the famine year, we hope the Commissioners will contradict the statement made, as it is alike offensive to the people and unjust towards the guardians.' Signed by order, Patrick Cole, Clerk of the Union." We know not by how many "Guardians" this resolution was passed; three are sufficient to constitute a board; but whether they were three or a dozen, they are the landlords of the locali and therefore are not trustworthy witnes in this case. In any rural district the nu ber of paupers in the nearest workhouse not a test of the destitution of the peo As to an inquiry into the state of the case sufferers themselves have asked for it, n however, an inquiry conducted by the "I spector" of the district, but by a commis of impartial gentlemen, strangers to locality, unconnected with the Donegal la ocracy, and appointed by the Governme But meanwhile the poor people in the D fanaghy Union and elsewhere should not, thank God will not, be allowed to starv *Nation.*

Down.

One of the privates of the Tower Ham Militia played sad havoc with the glas some of the shop windows in Hill str Newry, recently. The fellow was dru but he must have been mischievous as w Four or five large panes, some of them p glass, fell under the vigorous kicks of this of Mars.

Agricultural prospects are very good, the country has all the appearance of eral spring time. The early flowers found in most gardens, and even some of rarer heaths are in full bloom. — *Ne Herald.*

In proof of the extraordinary mildnes the season, we may state that a plumb is now in full bloom in the garden of William Lockhart, of Mullaglass. — *N Telegraph.*

Dublin.

Mr. Donegan, of Dame street, prese the Rev. Mr. Conway with a splendid watch, chain, and seals, of his own manu ture, in commemoration of his recent umph in the Queen's Bench. The wa which is one of the most superior qua combining lightness of design with mas ness and weight, was made specially for purpose, the inscription alone being defe for the issue. It is one of the most appr descriptions of lever, and the case is r chased in the purest gold. On the d executed an admirable etching of St. Pe Rome, and on the outside of the case i Irish harp, encircled with a wreath of s rocks, in green enamel. The design is l tifully carried out, and the effect, in an a tic sense, is exceedingly pleasing. The case bears the following inscription: " sented by J. Donegan to his friend, the P. Conway, Saint Mary's, Ballinrobe, o occasion of his triumph in the Cou Queen's Bench, Dublin, after having u gone an unjust prosecution, at the ins of the British House of Commons, fo fending the rights and liberties of his cl and people during the Mayo election of February 20, 1858. Ave, Maria Immac Ora pro Hibernia." Mr. Donegan, in senting the watch, the intrinsic val which is at least forty-five guineas, h it to the Coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe Right Rev. Daniel M'Gettigan, requ him to place the chain round the Rev Conway's neck, a request with whic lordship cheerfully complied, and, in so, complimented the reverend gentlem his happy delivery, saying, "I wish yo life, and may you always advocate the of the people." Immediately after the tants and workmen in Mr. Donegan' ployment handed the Rev. Mr. Conwa subjoined letter, which the Rev. gent handed over to his lordship, with its sure, together with one pound, his ow scription, to the Gweedore fund: "We desirous to follow the charitable an patriotic example of our kind, noble, a nerous-hearted employer, who has giv this, beg to enclose you the sum of £ being our united contributions towar fund now in progress of collection fo suffering poor of Gweedore and Clough who have been deprived of their home ing to the severity of heartless and per ing landlords.

We (*Nation*) have received the foll letter from a good priest and a patri Rev. Charles M'Clusky, P.P., East A mullen, county Monaghan: "Dear S there was not time given us to make fective collection, which the people Catholic parish would be most willing I send in all haste, to defray the ne legal expenses, £2 5s., £1 of which i myself, and the remainder from t triotic curates and a few other friends must all, indeed, greatly admire the v sustainment displayed by the Rev. M way, of the most illustrious and patri presentative of Mayo. It is our prayer that his reverence may entir feat our learned and Catholic frien with an angry menace of invasion fr French army before his eyes, might e present find more useful employme hunting down two poor, faithful, hard ing priests who were endeavoring their countrymen from misery and sta That you and your noble-minded com may long live to sustain the true s the *Nation*, as you always have done

committed to your care, is also my sin-
wish and prayer. Our old country may
ell proud of such a journal."
meeting was held at the Rotundo, Dub-
on the 15th ult. The Lord Mayor pre-
, and the Earl of Howth, Lord Talbot
alahide, Colonel Taylor, M.P., Sharman
rford, Alderman Reynolds, Captain Esi-
, M.P., F. W. Brady, H. W. Baron, Sir
rt Shaw, and Sir John Power were pre-
nd took part in the proceedings. Lord
th proposed the first resolution, which
to the effect that Mr. Roebuck's motion,
led with Mr. Horsman's attack on the
of the viceroyalty, made it a duty on
art of the meeting to resist, by all con-
tional means, this effort to insult the
people and to compromise the interests
e Crown itself. Colonel Taylor second-
e resolution, which, with others of a si-
tenor, was adopted.
e examiners into standing orders dis-
d of the following bills for new railway
s: Dublin Iron Road or Tramway—To
an iron road, or tramway, from Dublin
thmines and Roundtown; proposed ca-
£15,000—Abandoned. Leitrim Rail-
and Lough Allen Pier—To construct
ay and pier, at a cost of £21,000. Lon-
erry and Coleraine Railway, and Ulver-
and Lancaster Railway—Standing or-
complied with.
der the new Reform Bill, Kingstown,
Dublin, is to have a representative,
is to get four members, and the coun-
f Tipperary, Mayo, Galway, Down, An-
and Donegal are to have an additional
ber each.

Fermanagh.

the 16th ult., a man, who gave his
at one time as John Earle, and again
hn Somerville, was taken into custody
ead-Constable M'Hale, agent in Liver-
for the Irish constabulary, on a charge
ving absconded with a sum of £300
Enniskillen, where he was engaged in
utter trade. There were three cheques
on him for £100 each, besides other
ys.

Galway.

. Clive gave notice of his intention of
ducing a bill for the disfranchisement of
reemen of the town of Galway; and Mr.
ert announced that it was the intention
vernment to bring in a measure founded
e report of the commissioners of inqui-
The reply given in Galway to Mr.
's notice of motion was, that 128 new
en were admitted to their franchise, in
P. M. Lynch's court, held for that ex-
purpose.—*Vindicator.*

Kildare.

fire broke out in the clothes store of
Workhouse, and the contents being of
flammable nature, the flames quickly
d to an adjoining dormitory, in which
were about thirteen children sleeping.
room also caught fire; all the children
ed, except three, who, melancholy to
, were burned to ashes. The school-
er made several attempts to rescue the
tunate children, but in vain; for the
s had spread to such an extent that it
mpossible to obtain access to the room.
equently the heated vapor coming from
urning building extended to a dormi-
occupied by twelve men, seven of whom,
eaging of the fire, immediately got out
d, dressed themselves, and quitted the
; but the other five, not being able to
e—such was the powerful influence the
e had on them—remained, and were
ated. A circumstance connected with
uffocation of these men deserves to be
ed. There were two brothers sleeping
e one bed; on the alarm reaching, one
e the other and told him to get up as
as he could, that the house was on
but the unfortunate man was so much
owered from the effects of the smoke
he was unable to move, and was after-
s, with the other four men, suffocated.
fire was first discovered by the cook, who
diately informed the master (Mr. Tra-
and he at once proceeded to unlock all
dormitories, in order to allow the in-
s to escape, which, when done, he de-
ched a messenger to the police barrack
fire engine; he also ordered the alarm
to be rung. In a short time the fire
e arrived, and was worked most effi-
ly by the police and a number of civili-
who rendered very great assistance in
nguishing the fire, which was completely
before eight o'clock. The amount of
erty destroyed is estimated at between
) and £400. The building was fully in-
d.

Kilkenny.

st April the wife of a respectable farmer,
ed Luke Murphy, residing at Upper
ge, in this county, gave birth to twins,
recently she was safely delivered of three
ts. Thus in the space of ten months
good woman has increased the population
e parish by five children, all born alive.
are glad to learn that she is doing well
her confinement.—*Moderator.*

At the Kilkenny Petty Sessions a great ornament of the Soupers confraternity was recently convicted of obtaining money under false pretences by repeated enlistments, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. When his term is expired he is to be prosecuted for perjury. The *Kilkenny Journal* gives the following sketch of his career: "Cashin began his public life as a 'convert.' He next became a tract-distributor to circulate religion amongst the 'benighted Catholics' of Kilkenny. During the term of his evangelical mission, he was known to be the most degraded ruffian that ever disgraced humanity. He was found in the ditches drunk, in the neighborhood of this city—was arrested by the police, and brought before a magistrate, who transferred him to the tender care of one of his reverend superiors in the mission, in order that he might be renewed in spirit for the due performance of his evangelical duties amongst the pure, pious, Catholic inhabitants of Kilkenny! He lived in the 'Mission House' in Collier's lane, where men and women were huddled together, sleeping in the same room with each other without any regard to the distinctions of sex; and we here tell Dr. O'Brien and the Rev. Mr. Drapes, that, notwithstanding the high ecclesiastical guardianship exercised over the pious institution, the result is well known to the police of this city. During all this time he was a model convert, entrusted with the high and important mission of circulating 'Gospel truth.' At length he was obliged to fly from the mission, as he forgot one day to return with the change of some money which had been entrusted to him by the Rev. Mr. Drapes. But the guardianship of his friends was not yet withdrawn. The eye of the 'Mission' was still upon him, and a place was provided for him in the rectory of the reverend gentleman not a hundred miles from Kilmanagh. But it was no use. His 'conversion' manifested itself in further bad conduct with his new master, and he was accordingly sent about his business as incorrigible. We next find him in the company of the recruiting sergeant in Kilkenny, but he was rejected for blindness. We are not aware whether he applied to his old friend in his difficulty, but he is next seen in Kilkenny by Captain Rogers, who had previously rejected him, as a recruit, having enlisted and passed the doctor in Templemore. Captain Rogers, an English Protestant gentleman, attached to his own faith, but tolerant to those who differ with him, was amazed at the indifference of this degraded scoundrel to the sacred obligations of an oath, and asked him where he got his religious education; whereupon the *quondam* missionary replied that he was indeed, 'a convert,' thinking, no doubt, that he had caught the Captain in a trap, and that his conversion to souperism would cover all his crimes and make him as dear to Captain Rogers as to Dr. O'Brien. But he was quite mistaken. The Captain had a duty to perform, and he would perform it. If he were a bigot, the probability is that Cashin, notwithstanding all his crimes—even his perjury—would be a tract-distributor at this moment in the pay of Collier's lane and Exeter Hall. The Captain got the 'convert' arrested under the provisions of the Mutiny Act as a rogue and a vagabond—got him arrested for fraud and perjury; and the convert, the tract-distributor, and the 'missionary' is now a prisoner undergoing the sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labor; and when the term of his imprisonment shall have expired he will be tried for perjury. And such is the brief history of the first and last of the 'converts' of the Irish Church Missions Society in Kilkenny, under the high and mighty patronage of Dr. O'Brien and the Rev. Mr. Drapes."

Louth.

The criminal calendar for the county of Louth is exceedingly light—there being for trial only four prisoners charged with larceny—two males and two females. The total of prisoners of all classes 47—26 females and 21 males. The preponderance of females is to be ascribed to the frequent committals of unfortunate members of the frail sisterhood. The offences, for which the inmates of the jail are undergoing their several terms of imprisonment are, with hardly an exception, of an ordinary character. The state of the jail and of the calendar for the ensuing assizes alike indicates the tranquillity and good order which are the general characteristics of our county. There will be a few record cases, among them one relative to a betting match, Samuel *v.* Jackson, of which Baron Richards said they must be at a loss for cases when they bring on such an action.

Mr. John Greene delivered a lecture in the Assembly Room, Dundalk, on the "Great Men of Ireland." The room was crowded, and the lecturer delivered a most interesting discourse on the great men of this country, which was loudly applauded. A brass band was in attendance, and played several national airs.

The stables of J. Murphy, Esq., of Castletown, became ignited through some accident, and the flames had got ahead so far that we regret to have to say that two horses were burned to death.

Monaghan.

On the 14th February the Byrne Committee met in Carrickmacross, George Gartlan, Esq., in the chair, when it was resolved that a deputation should attend the Dundalk meeting and hand in the first instalment of £20. A deputation from Inniskeen will also attend and hand in their first instalment of £20. Dundalk constitutes the central point, and from it will radiate branches in the several directions of Ardee, Drogheda, Newry, and Armagh. In the chosen home, too, of the Colonel's special advocate—the *Northern Standard*—we mean, in Monaghan, good men and true are "biding their time" for a spirited movement in the same good cause. Nicholas Markey, Esq., of Walshestown, and some of his friends have subscribed £5 as an instalment.

Roscommon.

The following is an extract from the late Pastoral of the Lord Bishop of Elphin. Speaking of Secret Societies, he says: "To the humbler members of our flock—especially the young men—we earnestly appeal in God's name against all secret societies; the laws of God and the Church condemn all such associations. Wherever they exist, whatever name they have borne, they have always been the fruitful sources of irreligon and crime. By fostering these combinations, you will bring disgrace upon your country and a scourge and curse upon yourselves. From wicked connection with them how many have we seen torn by the strong arm of the law from the bosom of their families and homes, and consigned to pine for years in prison or sent convicted criminals into distant lands, or executed on the scaffold—leaving to their widows and orphans only the bitter legacy of a name which will be for ever their shame, and the memory of crimes which will be for ever their disgrace. You have been faithful to your holy religion, despite of insult, persecution, and the horrors of famine. In obedience to its commands guard against those wicked men, who go about propagating those wicked societies amongst you. Do not be so deluded as to bring ruin on yourselves, and upon our country the reproach of its enemies. There are men to be found jealous of the peace and prosperity which prevail amongst us, who are ever ready to expose to the gaze of the Empire our national faults, and too often to herald the creations of their own restless morbid fancy as the crimes of the Irish people. They seek to reimpose penal laws upon the country and to estrange from its interests the good and patriotic men, who are seeking its social improvement. By your sobriety, industry, and strict observance of the law you will prove them to be the ungenerous detractors of your race and creed."

No little sensation was created in Roscommon on Sunday, during last Mass, by a report that a young man, living in Castle street, named Patrick Gavigan, had met his death in a rather extraordinary and unexpected manner. On inquiry it was found the rumor was but too true, and that the decease, while opening a penknife, the blade, by the strength of the spring, slipped through his fingers, cut his trowsers, and reached the femoral artery. He was not immediately aware of the injury, nor was it until the blood was seen flowing over his shoes that any alarm was created. The bystanders tried every means to staunch the current, but ineffectually, and Gavigan began in a little to get weak. The clergyman and doctor were then sent for, and our indefatigable pastor, the Very Rev. Dr. Philips, by walking and running, reached in time and found the poor fellow, who had shortly returned from first Mass perfectly conscious, when he administered to him the last rites of the Church, and remained with him until all was over. Dr. Casserly soon reached the melancholy scene, as did also, in a little after, Peyton and Heily; they succeeded in tying up the artery, but too late, the life current had all but escaped, and the patient sank into the arms of death quietly, and in about 40 minutes after the infliction of the injury. Gavigan was a fine young man, of good character, and in the 20th year of his age.—*Messenger.*

Tipperary.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Clonmel Union, an instance occurred of the treatment of English paupers in Ireland, which contrasted forcibly with the too-often cruel expatriation of our Irish poor from the sister country. An English tradesman from the manufacturing districts recently visited Clonmel, where he unfortunately took ill, and was obliged to seek dispensary relief, and ultimately, when reduced to the utmost state of destitution, to become an inmate of the workhouse hospital. Upon recovery he expressed a wish to return to England, and begged some assistance for that purpose, and Colonel Phipps, ex-officio guardian, brought the case before a full board, and mentioned if the board would send the man to Waterford, the Messrs. Malcomson had charitably promised to give him a free passage to England. This case called into activity that spirit of benevolence which has always marked the conduct of the Clonmel Board; and ere the members separated, sufficient money was collected in private subscriptions to enable the pauper applicant to return comfortably attired to his native home! What a contrast does not even this single instance present to the heartless treatment which would expel the aged Irishman, who after, perhaps, devoting the greater portion of a toilsome life in an English parish, becomes destitute and constrained to seek relief; and which would land him on some remote portion of his native shores penniless, and all but naked!—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Two men have been committed for trial at the ensuing assizes of Nenagh for the murder of Mr. Ellis, near Templemore.

There are 535 paupers in the Cashel poorhouse, being a decline of 236 from the same period last year.

Waterford.

As the steamer Dublin was loading for London, a bale of bacon, which was hoisted over the hold of the vessel, fell and struck a man named Butler, who was immediately conveyed to the Leper Hospital, when, on examination by Dr. Mackesy, it was found his right hip was dislocated. Chloroform was subsequently administered and the dislocation reduced.—*News.*

The Bridge street station of our constabulary, under the charge of the active Head Constable Conolly, has been removed to King street.—*Ibid.*

Westmeath.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the persons engaged in the assassination of Edward Kelly who was shot dead on the high road, near his own dwelling, in the county Westmeath.

Wicklow.

The election of a candidate to fill the vacancy in this county, vacant by the elevation of Lord Milton to the peerage by the death of his father, the Earl Fitzwilliam, took place in the Courthouse, Wicklow. There was a complete absence of anything like excitement, and there being no opposition to the claims of the Hon. Granville R. Proby, the attendance was not large. The honorable gentleman was proposed by Major Tighe and seconded by Mr. Andrew J. Byrne, and there being no other candidate, the High Sheriff declared him unanimously elected. Mr. Proby is the second son of the Earl of Carysfort, who possesses large estates in the county—*Daily Express.*

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult, John Barden, Esq., of Waterford, aged 72 years.

At Youghal, the Rev. John O'Neill, Catholic Chaplain to the workhouse in that town, aged 28 years.

At his residence, Newtownards, James Wallace, Esq., in his 60th year.

At Westport, Cahirciveen, in her 89th year, Mary, daughter of the late Redmond Burke, Esq.

On the 14th ult., in Cork, Mrs. Luby, relict of Thomas Luby, Esq. M. D.

At Kilrush, at the advanced age of 76 years, Mr. Patrick M'Knight, senior, after a tedious and protracted illness.

At Ballymoate, Mr. Edward O'Brien, jun., much and deservedly regretted.

At Frogmore Lodge, county Cork, Robert Barry, Esq., formerly of Ballinacurra.

Feb. 10, in her 64th year, Bridget, daughter of the late John Bateman, Esq., of Altaville, county Cork, and Oakpark, county Kerry.

At his residence in Kevin street, Dublin, at an advanced age, Mr. William Berry.

Feb. 18, at Queenstown, Elizabeth Braddell, wife of Captain E. Braddell, of Victoria, county Cork.

Feb. 24, at Naas, Mr. Michael Byrne, grocer.

On the 16th ult., at Dingle, aged 78 years, Maurice Collis, Esq., merchant.

On the 18th ult., at Prospect-row, Cork, James Morgan Cooke, Esq.

At Rathbeal, county Dublin, Mrs. Margaret Corbally.

At Warrenpoint, Mrs. Disney, wife of Thomas Disney, Esq., of Rock Lodge, county Meath.

On the 22d Feb., Bernard Donnelly, Esq., merchant, of Omagh.

On the 21st Feb., Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Hugh Dunlop, Balla.

At Charleville, in her 15th year, Teresa, daughter of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald.

At Blarney, the Rev. Henry Gillman, formerly Curate of the parish of Desertserges.

At Belfast, Catherine, wife of Mr. Lindsay, Chief Constable of the Belfast Local Police.

Feb. 18, Florence M'Carthy, Esq., of Clorenkeen House, Rosscarberry, county Cork.

At Montpelier, France, the Rev. Samuel Medlicott, of Loughrea, county Galway.

At Ballykeel, near Rathfriland, Mr. Samuel Mitchell, land surveyor for the Marquis of Downshire.

On the 17th Feb., at Wesley terrace, Dublin, Constantine Molloy, Esq., aged 65.

At Tivoli, county Wexford, in his 59th year, Alexander Gordon Moorhead, Esq., late Captain of the 40th Regiment.

Feb. 20, at 180 North King street, Dublin, Mr. Simon Murphy.

On the 11th Feb., at Gort, Martin Daly Nolan, Esq., M.D., deeply regretted.

Feb. 23, Catherine, wife of Mr. John O'Brien, of 52 Henry street, paper stainer.

At 30 Upper Temple street, Dublin, Michael M. O'Grady, Esq., M.D., aged 66 years.

On the 19th Feb., at Lakeville, Blackrock, James O'Kearney, Esq.

At Baltrasna, county Meath, Alicia Maria, wife of Anthony O'Reilly, Esq.

On the 21st Feb., at Ballinlough Castle, county Westmeath, Letitia, relict of Charles Whyte Roche, Esq., of the county of Limerick, aged 70 years.

On the 17th Feb., at Rossglongan House, Donegal, of pressure on the brain, by the accidental bursting of a gun, William Babington, aged 13 years.

OUR RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Notes from Moscow—Letter 1st.

Moscow, Jan. 17, '58.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TABLET.

SIR:—It is now about twelve o'clock in the day with you, and six, P. M., here. You have got through with High Mass, and probably with dinner. I have taken my solitary chop, and proceed to carry out my long entertained letter.

I have two Russian servants, and manage, by the aid of the dictionary, to get along. My only difficulty is to scold in the language, for though it is full of appellatives, I have not yet learned them. When I feel angry, I have to let go the French and English safety-valve, enforcing my eloquence by a box on the ear. Take it all in all, I have shown these Russians, who are great cheats, that an American soon learns how to take care of himself. One rascal wanted to wash my face for me, or rather to stand by me, and pour water into my hands, but I preferred being my own valet, as I have been for thirty years. Another tried to charge trifles over the sums paid for meats, but I caught him at it, drove him off, and took another. This last has a high opinion of my judgment, for when an upholsterer tried to cheat me, my man Friday said to him, "you need not try it, he knows too much."

The Russians are a most migratory people. Prince this, and Count that, come to Moscow, hire or buy a house, furnish it elegantly, live fast, and at the end of two years, through high play and bad management, he finds he must retrench, and break up. He, accordingly, sells out and starts to his estates. His elegant furniture is bought up and large stores of second-hand goods are to be found everywhere. Speaking of high play reminds me that it is the prevailing vice of the country. I am pleased to inform you that they do not play whist here; that games of chance, such as faro, are forbidden; and that I have declined, when invited to learn their games, as it is so much more easy to say "I don't know your games," than to enter into excuses. The one answer finishes all controversy on the subject.

We have two Catholic churches—one a church of all nations, where the Poles, Germans and Italians go, and where the preaching is in French; and one a beautiful church of St. Louis, where the French go. The church has a *cure* and *vicaire*, and is a *bigou*, all seats free. You have there the prayer for the Emperor of the French, as well as for the Emperor Alexander. The congregation is not large, and the clergymen have the custom of the early Christians, of blessing bread every Sunday, and distributing it to the congregation, after the communion. They also give the patten to be kissed by all the assistants within the railing. The whole service and demeanor of the congregation are in agreeable contrast to that of the Russian churches. In the latter all stand, have no books, and confine themselves to an infinite number of crosses, and prostrations. The service is said in the old Greek or Slavonian dialect, and, moreover, is said so fast that the language, even if known, could not be so understood. The full dress of the Greek Metropolitan must be worth $100,000. This looks like a traveller's story, but you can scarcely imagine the blaze of diamonds, emeralds, pearls, &c., with which the whole is covered. Whenever the Metropolitan officiates there is a rush to kiss his hand by high and low, and when he moves to his six horse coach he almost walks on the people, who throng around him. But strip the priests of their robes, and meet them in their black and brown cassocks, all respect is gone. The people have no regard for them, and think it bad luck to meet one, which can only be remedied by spitting; so that as soon as a Russian meets a priest, he turns his head and spits. They take no part in the domestic concerns of their flocks like our own, and do not act as advisers, doctors, and friends, as our clergy do. On comparison, I think a Catholic may be very well contented with his faith, and particularly in the United States, where the clergy are as zealous as in any part of the world.

The music in the Russian churches is most touching. No instrument is allowed, not even the organ, but the voices of males, from seven years upwards, are selected with care and harmonize well. My greatest delight is to hear the hymns and *Te Deum* sung by a full choir. As a nation the Russians are the most religious people I have seen. They never pass a church without taking off their hats and making the sign of the cross, and in Moscow, where there are one thousand churches, it keeps them pretty busy. Every room, every store, has the picture of a saint with a lamp before it, and after every meal the people bless themselves. The most intelligent know little of the theology of their faith, and I have yet to see a bible in a private house. The people are little instructed in religious tenets, but obey the fasts of the Church most religiously. Their clergy are far inferior to ours in every respect, and the custom of wearing the whole beard. Long hair is generally prevalent. Their pontificals are cut after the old Jewish form.

At the consecration, the whole of the bread is put in the chalice. After this the priests prostrate themselves, the congregation also, whilst the choir strikes up, and the whole of the bells are rung—there being, at least, six of large size to each church. The clamor is immense.

Then comes the communion, taken standing, and given with a spoon.

Your obedient servant, ***.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A CAWNPORE IN ENGLAND—BRUTALITY.—On the morning of the 6th February a private in the Sixth Northumberland Fusiliers underwent the sentence of a court-martial, dooming him to receive 450 gashes, cut, at the rate of nine at a time, into his back. An eye-witness furnishes the *Northern Express* with the following description of this piece of ruffianism: "The poor victim to military tyranny—a man who has seen better circumstances, and is, we hear, connected with a certain distinguished family—when ordered to strip, sternly and steadily refused. On this, sixteen of the strongest and most muscular men stood forward, and hurled him, face downward, on the stone pavement of the racket-court. He manfully resisted this indignity, and with a voice trembling with emotion requested them to take his life but spare him this dishonor. A few moments, however, and he was stripped and tied to the triangles. And now began a scene which requires an abler pen than mine to describe. Forth stepped one of the largest drummers, armed with a 'cat,' the length of the handle of which being eight inches, the nine-tails of the same length, not as your correspondent states, armed with lead, but with pentagonal pieces of case-hardened steel, eighty-one in number. At the first blow of the 'cat' a piercing and unearthly shriek rung from the strong man in his agony! His lacerated flesh gaped under the blow, and lumps of flesh, at each fresh blow, were detached from his bleeding back, and hung high about the walls of the racket-court, and on the clothes of those standing by. The stern colonel, compelled to be an unwilling witness, turned, and leaning on the arm of the equally affected major, covered his face with his handkerchief, while deep sighs agitated his manly bosom, and plainly showed the struggle that was going on within. The surgeon, a most humane man, was obliged to be supported by his hospital sergeant, who, from time to time, administered to him restoratives, as well as to the suffering soldier. Man after man fell from the ranks, carried away fainting; tears bedewed the faces of nearly all the officers, and at length the poor sufferer was released from his torture, to linger in hospital, where he now lies, the whole of his spine being laid bare, and gangrene has ensued, leaving the tortured and lacerated wretch in such a state that every Christian can only hope that death, as it must do, will soon release him from his sufferings." The *Northern Express* adds: "At the forty-fifth stroke of the instrument—that is, after receiving 405 gashes—the unhappy wretch, whom fortune saved from the hands of an Indian, to fall into the hands of an English Nena Sahib, positively burst his bonds in the contortions of agony, and fell in a bloody heap to the ground. He was again tied up and other 45 wounds were inflicted. Not a single drop of Christian blood could the Shylocks of the Fusiliers be persuaded to abate. Their victim received the full tale, and was carried to the hospital delirious, in a state which rendered it doubtful whether, in the event of his physical recovery, he would not be the inmate of a madhouse for life. This is surely a horrible affair."

THE INFLUENZA IN PARIS.—A letter from Paris, of recent date, says: "Apart from politics, the great event of the day is the prevalence and fatal character of the influenza. Since the last epidemic visitation of the cholera, in 1849, no disease has caused such mortality in Paris. The hospitals are now incumbered with influenza patients. The disease first shows itself as a simple cold fever supervenes, and sudden and violent swelling of the mucus membrane of the throat stifles the patient before any assistance can be rendered. A great many cases are cited where the patients have been carried off in twenty-four hours."

A HOUSEBREAKER'S IMPLEMENT.—An instrument has been found upon the person of a returned convict in Manchester, with which any one can easily cut out a piece of iron from a safe at one operation, through which a man's hand may be inserted. The instrument has been tried by Messrs. Chubb, the iron safe-makers, who found that it would cut a piece out of a quarter-inch iron door in 400 revolutions of the lever by which it is worked, or in an hour.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S FUTURE HOME.—Mr. White, in his "July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia," gives the following description of the Prince's Castle as a residence of the Princess Royal: "The castle is an old possession of the Knights Templars, repaired and beautified. It has towers and turrets, and windows of quaint device; a small inner court, and a surrounding moat, spanned by a bridge at the entrance. Outside the moat are shady walks and avenues of limes, and the gardens, which did not come up to my notion of what is royal either in fruits or flowers. With plantations on the hills around and in the park, the whole place has a pleasant bowery aspect. As we closed the bridge there seemed something inhospitable in the sight of two large cannon guarding the entrance; but the porteress told us they were a present from the British Government. The fittings of the rooms are mostly of varnished pine, to which the furniture and hangings do no violence. There are few good paintings."

BRIGANDS AND RAILWAYS.—It would seem, says a letter from Rome, that the brigands of Italy are by no means disposed to give up their profession in consequence of the introduction of railways. A railroad, not more than nine miles in length, connects Rome with Frascati. On the 28th ult. an unusually large number of passengers had taken the train for the latter place; a circumstance, it appears, of which the bandits of the neighborhood were well aware, for in the interval they surprised one of the signal-men on the most deserted spot of the line, and then hoisted a red flag as a signal of danger. The engine-driver, on approaching, saw the signal, and stopped the train; immediately two men sprang upon him, and secured him, while their confederates leisurely opened the doors of the railway carriages, and rifled the pockets of all within, without the slightest opposition. After this operation the train was allowed to continue its route.

A WEALTHY CONVERT.—The Rev. Evan Baillie has placed his resignation of the living of Lawshall in the hands of the Bishop of the diocese, preparatory to his being admitted into the Catholic Church, in which step he had been preceded by his late curate, the Rev. H. de Burgh. The living, the value of which is returned at £428, is in the gift of Sir William Middleton, Bart. Mr. Baillie is possessed of a large private fortune, his accession to which was signalized by an expenditure upon the restoration and ornamenting of the church to the amount, it is said, of £6,000.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

THE CARNIVAL AT PARIS.—A Paris letter, dated the 14th February, says: "The Carnival, which has been rendered *triste* by the *grippe* and the comparative absence of foreigners, is now, in its expiring, but always in its most brilliant moments, gay. Pierrots are numerous. Crinoline is the favorite theme for caricature in dress. I have seen on the Boulevards to-day men dressed up as women, with hoops which must have been stolen from the great barrel of Heidelberg, and who took up as much room as half a dozen ordinary individuals. They were followed by laughing crowds."

ESPIONAGE IN LONDON.—At the Southwark police court on the 16th ult., an Italian waited upon the magistrate, and complained that he and several of his friends were followed about from morning till night by French spies. He was a professor of languages, and had many pupils, whose houses he visited every day. The spies followed him while he made his professional calls; waited outside until he re-appeared in the street; and never ceased to pay their attentions to him until he returned home at night. The magistrate could give him no protection against this annoyance.

CHILBLAINS.—To cure chilblains, simply bathe the parts effected in the liquid in which potatoes have been boiled, at as high a temperature as can be borne. On the first appearance of the ailment, indicated by inflammation and irritation, this bath affords almost instant relief. In the more advanced stages, repetition prevents breaking out, followed by a certain cure; and an occasional adoption will operate against a return, even during the severest frost.

LEARNING AND UNLEARNING.—At five years of age the father begins to rub the mother out of his child; at ten the schoolmaster rubs out the father; at twenty a trade or profession rubs out the schoolmaster; at twenty-five the world rubs out all its predecessors and gives a new education till we are old enough and wise enough to take reason and religion for our pastors, when we employ the rest of our lives unlearning what we have previously learned.

THE PRESS OF AUSTRALIA.—The total number of newspapers now issued in the Australian colonies amounts to 81. Victoria has 6 daily, and 38 weekly and bi-weekly; New South Wales, 2 daily, and 18 weekly and bi-weekly; Tasmania, 5 daily, and 3 weekly and tri-weekly; South Australia, 2 daily and 3 weekly; and in Western Australia there are 4 weekly journals.

SWITZERLAND.—A telegram from Berne informs us that the Federal Council has resolved that the French and Italian refugees who reside at Geneva, and do not exercise any profession there, or who carry on political intrigues, shall be sent to some fixed residence. A Federal delegate has been charged to see to the execution of this resolution.

The community of St. Bernard has lately suffered a great loss by the death, after two days' illness, of the Canon Barras, who was Prior of the Simplon. He was well known abroad and to foreigners.

According to letters from Odessa, the number of Russian sailors in the Black Sea is not to be diminished. The Grand Duke Constantine has given orders that all the sailors who were in the service of government shall be sent on board merchantmen, and be subjected to the same pay; and in order that they may not forget any part of their duties, mercantile vessels are to carry guns when Russia has completed her fleet of mercantile steamers in the Black Sea. Its neutrality will exist only in name.

A lady suspected of Jacobitism was brought before a justice, who told her nothing could do away with her suspicious conduct but calling the Pretender a knave. "I know nothing of the Pretender," replied the lady, "but if I knew him as well as I knew your worship, I could readily call him a knave."

The past summer carried weeping and lamentation into many poor families in Scotland. As many as 71 persons were drowned during the season in the Shetland Isles; and more than 200 persons, dependent upon them for existence, have been left in a state of absolute poverty.

One of the Paris correspondents of *Le Nord* says, that the military addresses in the *Moniteur* have not been the only manifestations of feeling against England on the part of the French, some of those honored with the Order of the Bath having expressed their desire to return their decorations.

The *Moniteur* republishes an article from a French review of the phases of liberty in England, in which the history of successive suspensions of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and other infringements on liberty, are brought down to the period of Lord Castlereagh's Six Acts.

Wombell's elephant "Chubby" died at Hartlepool lately from the effects of a tumor, four pounds weight, which had a short time before been removed from his side. He was about twenty years old, and weighed between four and five tons.

A so-called portrait of a King of Sweden, recently sold at Miss Dawkin's sale, at Richmond, has turned out to be neither Gustavus Adolphus nor King Charles XII., but a most curious portrait, and a good one, of King James II.

A letter from Malta, of Feb. 6th, says: "This being the nineteenth centenary of St. Paul's shipwreck in Malta, grand preparations are making to celebrate it, consisting principally of fireworks and illuminations, which are to continue from the 6th to the 10th."

Accounts from Asia Minor describe snow-storms, in one of which a Greek monastery was buried. At Malta the snow, which had not fallen since the Russian campaign of 1812, was some feet high, and accompanied with hail and tempests.

For the first time in the present century the river Po has been frozen over at Ferrara for some time, admitting the constant passage of man and beast. The unusual severity of the winter in that part of Italy has caused great mortality.

In the streets of Leicester one day Dean Swift was accosted by a drunken weaver, who, staggering against his reverence, said, "I have been spinning it out." "Oh, yes," said the Dean, "I see you have; and now you are reeling it home."

The works of the railway from Caen to Cherbourg have been carried on with such activity since the beginning of the year, that it is pretty certain the line will be opened for passengers in the month of July next.

The truce concluded between the peasants of the Herzogovina and the Turkish authorities, which ought to have continued till April 23d, has been broken, and an engagement took place between the Ottoman troops and the insurgents.

When Sir David Baird's mother heard that her son was taken prisoner in India, and chained to another prisoner, she replied, that she "pitied the man that Davie was chained to."

A novel idea for ladies' morning dresses is the old Roman blouse, which is composed of fine cambric muslin with a red narrow band as a zone, fastened with silver clasps.

The picture of "Epsom Races," by Mr. Frith, has been purchased for the enormous sum of £3,000, including original sketch and copyright.

The monument to the late Joseph Hume, at Montrose, will consist of a freestone statue and pedestal, the figure to be nine feet in height.

Accounts from Berlin state that a conference of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany will be shortly held at Fulda.

An entire Chinese regiment, for having abandoned an untenable fort, has been sentenced to wear women's clothes for five years.

It is stated that the camp at Chalons next spring will number 50,000 men, or double the force of last year.

The ecclesiastic council at Zurich has addressed a demand to the Government that masked balls should be prohibited.

An original autograph MS. of a play by Middleton, the contemporary of Shakspeare, has just turned up.

A Birmingham pawnbroker has been fined £10 by the magistrates for receiving pledges from children.

Father Ravignan, the eloquent preacher, so well known in Paris, is dangerously ill.

A colliery explosion occurred at Mountain Ash, Wales, killing nineteen men.

HOME MISCELLANY.

WHAT AN EDITOR MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—Holland, the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, has been up in Vermont, to "where he come from," and he thus sketches what he *should have been*, if he had not left home and become an editor: "Your correspondent would have grown stalwart and strong, with horny hands, and a face as black as the ace of spades. He would have taught school winters, worked on the farm summers, and gone out haying for fifteen days in July, and taken for pay the iron work and running gear of a wagon. At two and twenty, or thereabouts, he would have begun to pay attentions to a girl with a father worth two thousand dollars and a spit-curl on her forehead—a girl who always went to singing school, and 'sat in the seats,' and sung without opening her mouth—a pretty girl, any way. Well, after seeing her home from singing school one or two years, taking her to a Fourth of July, and getting about a hundred dollars together, he would have married her and settled down. Years would pass away, and that girl with the spit-curl would have had eleven children—just as sure as you live—seven boys and four girls. We should have had a hard time in bringing them up, but they would soon be able enough to do the milking, and help their mother washing-days, and I, getting independent at last, and feeling a little stiff in the joints, should be elected a member of the legislature, having been assessor and school committee for years. In the evening of my days, with my pipe in my mouth, thirteen barrels of cider in the cellar, and my newspaper in my hands, I should sit and look over the markets, through a pair of gold-mounted spectacles, and wonder why such a strange, silly piece as this should be published."

THE YOUNG NEW YORKER.—When the present man of thirty was a boy he was yet privileged to think as a boy, and there was yet room for him to act like a boy; and he could do this daily without making a journey to Hoboken or the Central Park. The boy of our day is a superfluity and an incumbrance to be disposed of by the most convenient and summary method. Such a boy, conscious of his own inferiority, resorts to the knife and pistol to put him on a level with the man. Of unbalanced judgment, he is drifted along at the mercy of fierce and uncontrollable passions. At twelve he smokes, at fourteen drinks, at sixteen intrigues, and by eighteen is stabbed in a dance-house. If he recover, at twenty he makes a runaway match; pawning his watch to pay the expenses of the tour. At twenty-one he commences business for himself, and by twenty-three has managed to fail for an enormous amount. His creditors allege false pretences, and he finds it convenient to leave for parts unknown; his wife remaining behind, with two diminutive sickly children to be supported by his father, or "whom it may concern." If the police were to take the pains to look after him they might advertise a personal description after the manner of the London *Satirist*:

> Young New York is small and slim;
> As jockey's say "he's clean of limb;"
> His pants are tight, his coat is trim;
> With a very smart tie in a smart cravat;
> High heels to his boots, and a stove pipe hat;
> The tallest of boys and the shortest of men,
> He stands in his stockings just four feet ten.

—*The Gymnast.*

DEEP MINES.—After descending about forty feet the temperature of the earth remains the same both in summer and winter, below that depth it becomes warmer as we descend. This increase of heat downwardly advances with regularity; a little faster in some places and a little slower in others, but in all, without any exception, there is an unvarying advance. On an average around the globe this increase is one degree Fahrenheit for every fifty feet in depth. At the bottom of the mines in Cornwall, the thermometer stands at eighty-eight degrees; this is 1,200 feet below the surface, and much warmer than the summer weather there. We can conceive of nothing calculated to stop this advance of heat in the direction towards the centre of the earth, and if it continues to increase according to the ascertained average rate, then all known substances must be in a melted condition twenty miles below the surface. At this rate we must cease wondering at the numerous earthquakes and volcanoes, for the crust of earth must be a mere shell resting on a molten flood; earthly materials are not conductors, and therefore this intense heat cannot escape or effect us at the surface.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—It is ordained by the British Parliament that colonists are to help in the struggle with India, and will have full leave and liberty to raise a couple of regiments, to be gutted by the Sepoys, or melted and dried by the sun of Hindostan. This decision of the British Parliament is significant of weakness, and alarmingly so. It is the first time that they have condescended to ask colonial aid, and they would not do so if they could help it. In the meantime the men who would volunteer for service in India are the men who would be efficient against a foe in Canada; for, as Bonaparte said, "man is not born a soldier." It is a question of importance to us here in Canada, should we allow ourselves to be weakened alongside of a fillibustering nation, by the withdrawal of our military spirit, for a matter in which we have no direct interest, and in which perhaps we are not generally united in its honest, moral and beneficial results. As we have said, it is a question of moment to Canada, in which her future peace and prosperity are concerned.—*New Era.*

WHERE THE CANARY BIRDS COME FROM.—There is an association in Philadelphia, composed of about thirty Germans, who aim at improving the breed of Canary birds; and last month they published their thirteenth annual report. From that it appears that the bird sales of Philadelphia are confined to Germans, and amount to $40,000 annually, and three-quarters of that are canaries. The common or original canary is of the least value, and sell at about $2 apiece; the improved kinds bring from $8 to $10 apiece, and are from Central Europe. The great majority of these birds were obtained from Belgium, where they are bred in houses by the peasants, who raise them as a pastime. They are what are called "long" and "short" breeds. Birds of the long breed are procured from Brussels, Antwerp and Dietz, where they sometimes obtain extravagant prices. Their cost depends upon the color and shape, the pure golden yellow being the most esteemed. They are only used for the purpose of breeding, and oftentimes sell for $30 a pair. The short breed is raised by the people of the Hartz mountains. Next to the Belgian the French bird is most prized.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—Just two hundred and fifty years ago—that is, in the year 1608—Captain John Smith, the friend of Pocahontas, ascended the Potomac River as far as the falls a few miles above the Georgetown of to-day. In descending the river, he was hospitably entertained at the Indian village of Toag, or Toacque, on the banks of a small tributary stream, which, from all the points described, must have been our Tiber creek. The white guests had their scene of festivity about where the White House now stands. In 1858, it is the wandering and countryless red man who comes to ask kindness and protection from his white dispossessor, where once he was the sole lord. How few and far between are the friends the poor Indian finds at the seat of the mighty empire which now covers his old hunting-grounds. Of our many sins of omission, no one is more inexcusable than the neglect to provide a regular plan of action for settling the Indians in fixed homes, under adequate supervision, instead of pressing them back on barren or limited wastes, where they must live by plunder, until they are overtaken by the exterminating fires of civilization.—*States.*

STARTLING PRECOCITY.—The precocity of American children is proverbial. *Children* did we say? It was a slip of the pen. There are no children now-a-days. We have infants and ladies and gentlemen, but the term children is obsolete, only being used by that antiquated class of individuals, styled "old fogies." Recently an urchin, in one of our Public Schools, went up to his teacher and confidently whispered that a certain other scholar, a boy of about seven or eight years, had "got a love letter," and was readiug it on his desk. On looking at the scholar, the worthy instructress did perceive that he had something or other before him, and was striving to conceal it. An order to bring whatever it might be up to the desk, was blushingly and very unwillingly complied with. It proved to be a veritable love letter, written by a girl of nearly the same tender years, on a piece of letter paper, folded and cut into note size, and in a large round hand. Just think of a child of eight years inditing a note "To my husbent!" Whither are we tending?—*Alleghany City paper.*

SINGULAR AND AWFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Smith, of Petersburg, Va., lately gave birth to a child, the physical malformations of which were of the most horrible and extraordinary possible character. From the waist downward the child was like others and symmetrically built, but above the middle it was moulded into a frightful resemblance to the form of a *frog*. The head was flat, the mouth being several inches wide, and placed underneath. The nose was entirely wanting, as the eyes stood out like goggles. No physician who saw it had ever witnessed any phenomenon to compare with it, and it was considered by them a perfectly unprecedented occurrence in the annals of embryology. It lived but a few hours. The ears were the only portion of the head which did not bear a resemblance to a frog, and these were much like those of a cat, being salient and pointed, and adding still more to the horrible appearance of the anomalous creature.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA AND RATTLESNAKE BITES.—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* says the spirits of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound, he adds, should be instantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes, chemically, the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently, he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake, with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

GOOD TEST.—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible indications of a man's moral honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way—say he has paid when he has not—declare he has a receipt somewhere—or sent the money and it was lost in the mail—or take the move off and leave it coming to the office he left. Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest and the printer's book will tell fearful tales in the final judgment.

BUYING "OLD MASTERS."—The following extract, says an Albany paper, from a private letter lately received by Palmer, the sculptor, from a distinguished Ex-Governor, now in Rome, contains a suggestive commentary on those numerous art-bargains, in which the purchaser as well as the picture is "sold:" "I have not the rage for what are called and sold for 'Old Masters.' There was a case before the courts here a short time since, of a gentleman who had purchased an authenticated and certified original painting, with a celebrated name, for £800 ($4,000.) He subsequently learned that the original was in a certain gallery or palace, and that he had only a copy. He sued the person from whom he purchased it, and on the trial the painter who made his copy was a witness, and swore that he made it and received only $30 for it from the merchant who sold it to the plaintiff! Such cases are not uncommon. The imitating of old masters is a trade quite as much as an art here."

TERRIFIC FIGHT OF EAGLES.—Mr. Jones, the proprietor of the lower saw mill at Natchez, recently discovered two gigantic eagles in the air over the river, engaged in furious combat. One was the great Gray American Eagle, and the other the Bald-Headed Eagle. In their tremendous struggle they grappled and came down splashing into the river where the fight continued as furious as ever. A steamboat passed over them, which submerged and nearly drowned them, and Mr. Jones, immediately coming on them in a skiff, was able to capture and bring ashore both of them, although they were so fierce he was obliged, when on shore, to knock both of them senseless before he could bind them with cords. He will keep both of them in cages for great national days, celebrations and elections.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF MOOSE.—A gentleman just returned from a recent hunting and trouting expedition to Moosehead Lake, says a most extensive and unjustifiable destruction of moose is carried on in that region. Five hundred skins were recently brought out of the woods, taken from carcasses which were left on the ground. Such general slaughter will soon exterminate these animals from our forests.—*Portland Advertiser.*

SURPRISING CARELESSNESS.—A man employed at a colliery near Pottsville, Pa., undertook to fill his bag with powder from a keg, having at the same time a lighted pipe in his mouth. The powder was ignited, and in the explosion which followed seven men were badly injured. One has since died, and two more are expected to, from the injuries received.

Mr. Davis B. Meech, of Brutus, Cayuga County, Ohio, has a two-year old heifer which he lately found alive in his straw stack, where she had been buried for *two months and fourteen days*. At the time of threshing his grain last fall, he made a new straw stack alongside of an old one, and soon missed one of his young cattle. Search was made in all directions, but no traces of her could be found, and Mr. M. had given her up as lost, and had almost forgotten the circumstances, when, a few days since, his son, in getting straw from the stack, discovered that it moved. The straw was immediately taken away, and in a small cavity between the two stacks, completely surrounded by straw several feet in thickness, was found the lost animal, alive and in good condition. She had eaten the straw in front of her, so that, when found, she could take two or three steps backwards, and that was all the nourishment she had.

Maryland was founded by a colony of Roman Catholics fleeing from persecution in Europe. During its early history that colony became an asylum to hundreds escaping from Episcopal tyranny in the South, and Puritanic religious despotism in the North. This mild and tolerant system, thus inaugurated by Calvert, has undergone a wondrous change of late. A bill has been introduced, we learn, into the House of Delegates in that State, prohibiting the State judges and clerks from receiving declarations of intention to become citizens, and from granting certificates of naturalization to foreigners. It is said the measure is likely to pass the House. How the gold has become dim!

A correspondent of the *Traveller* says: "There are four graduates of Dartmouth College, whose united ages exceed four hundred years—viz.: Sawyer, of Bangor, Me., aged one hundred and two years four months and nine days; Ainsworth, of Jaffrey, N. H., aged one hundred years and seven months; Osborn, of Fairton, N. J., aged ninety-nine years and six months; Greene, of Hampstead, L. I., aged ninety-eight years and one month. The aggregate is four hundred years six months and twelve days. Messrs. Sawyer, Osborn and Green, are reported to be quite vigorous. Mr. Ainsworth is very infirm."

If Charles Mackay, Esq., the great English poet lecturer, had been present at Father Quinlan's lecture on "The Muse of Erin," delivered in St. Patrick's Library Association Hall, on last Wednesday evening, to a very large and intelligent audience, he would have heard the truthful history of Irish Song which he so shamelessly passed over in his attempted lectures here and elsewhere.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

A French engineer, travelling lately upon an old Ohio steamboat, observed to the captain: "This engine is in very poor condition." "That's so," was the reply. "And how long do you expect to run it?" "Till it bursts," was the reply. After the next landing place there was one Frenchman less aboard that boat.

At a recent auction sale in this city, an autograph letter of King Henry the Eighth of England was sold for two dollars. An autograph letter of the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the envelope, sold for seventy-five cents, and signatures of Lord Brougham and North brought fifty cents. Autographs of Leigh Hunt, Miss Mitford, Sir Robert Walpole, and other celebrities were knocked down at prices ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five cents, and an unpublished poem by Thomas Moore, and set to music in the song-writer's own hand, was sold for three dollars.

Mr. George W. Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writes from his sheep *ranche* in Texas: "I have pasturage for twenty thousand sheep and any number of horses and cattle, and to see all this space covered, is now what I am working for. I don't bother my mind a moment about Kansas, Brigham Young, or politics of any kind—dont care who is President—fear God and hate the Indians—am indifferent about Walker and the devil—try to keep my feet warm and head cool—and smoke my pipe in peace with all mankind."

John Brown, of Enfield, Mass., died on the 13th ult., and on his death bed confessed that he had poisoned two children, had attempted to poison his wife, and had set fire to one barn which was burnt. The barn was F. W. Shaw's, which was burnt several years ago, and Brown was strongly suspected at the time. The children poisoned are supposed to have been twins of Avery Bartlett, who died a number of years since, at the time Brown lived in the family.

An immense tooth, perfect in form, hard and solid as a rock, and as large as a man's fist, was found a few days since in a marl pit near Pemberton, Burlington County, New Jersey. Not long since, the skull, part of a tusk, and other remains were found in the same vicinity. The skull measured two feet between the eyes, and the tusk was over two feet in length. They are supposed to be the remains of a mastodon.

In a town on the line of Essex and Middlesex counties (Mass.,) a hen-house was entered and robbed. The next morning the owner missed his poultry, but discovered the port-monnaie of the thief, containing *sixty dollars* and his name, lying on the floor! No questions were asked. The hen-fancier is said to pass for a respectable and honest citizen.

A young gentleman recently found himself in company with three young ladies and generously divided an orange between them. "You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels. "Not at all," replied the innocent; "I have three or four more in my pocket."

One thousand dollars in gold was found in the bed upon which Mrs. Martha Roberts died, at Dalton, Mass., on the 20th ult. The money had been carefully saved from the remittances of her sons, who are in prosperous circumstances.

The Syracuse *Journal* says the Union Course of Lectures in that city has proved a failure. Only three out of thirteen have paid—those of Chapin, Beecher, and Saxe, the receipts of others falling short of the prices demanded by the lecturers.

"Is this clean butter?" inquired the grocery-keeper of a green one from the country. "Guess it ort to be," was the reply; "for it took the old woman and boys ever since Friday to pick the hairs out of it.

A circular has been issued from this city to the business men of the nation, requesting signatures to a petition to Congress to secure the passage of a general bankrupt law at the present session.

A young man in New York lately advertised for a wife. In less than two hours 18 married men sent in word that he might have theirs. Connubial bliss in New York must be at a discount.

In Detroit there are 37 schools of all grades in the city, taught by 50 teachers at salaries ranging from $150 to $900 per annum. Total number of scholars, 6,500.

It is proposed to take off enough from the large county of Tazewell, in Virginia, to form two new counties, one to be called Buchanan and the other Breckinridge.

Ex-President Fillmore has purchased the house of James Hollister, fronting on Niagara square, Buffalo, with the view of making it his future residence.

Under a late reduction of prices, the freight on flour from Chicago to Albany is now $1 35; to New York, $1 55; to Boston, $1 65.

Don't run about and tell acquaintances that you have been unfortunate. People do not like unfortunate people for their acquaintances.

Never speak while you have food in your mouth. It is both dangerous to yourself and unpleasant to others.

A good constitution is like a money-box—the full value of it is never properly known until it is broken.

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per annum.

Do not speak well of yourself, if you desire to be spoken well of by others.

Praise not the unworthy, though they roll in riches.

Do not sign a writing which you have not read.

Children tell in the street what they hear in the house.

Depend not only on fortune but conduct.

The best catch at dice is not to play.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, '58.

BRITISH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

Two very important projects are being entertained in different quarters of the globe having for their object the Confederation of British Colonies. The more important of these, and the one most intimately connected with the future of these States, is the Federal Union of the British American Colonies, in which Nova Scotia has taken the initiative by appointing New Commissioners to confer with the Home Government, and to open negociations with the other Provinces. In the first part of their duty they have been so far successful as to learn that her Majesty's Government will be wholly guided by the wish of the Colonies themselves—the result of their efforts nearer home has not yet reached us. Should the Union be formed the new Northern Confederacy would consist of six Provinces and three Territories, as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
Canada East	201,989	890,261
Canada West	148,832	952,004
New Brunswick	27,700	193,800
Newfoundland	35,913	101,600
Nova Scotia	18,746	276,117
Prince Edward's Island	2,134	62,678
Total of Provinces	435,314	2,476,460
Hudson's Bay Territory	2,480,000	180,000
Labrador	5,000	100,000
Vancouver Island	8,000	2,000
Totals	2,928,314	2,758,460

This territory, nearly equal to that of the United States, has a population less than the State of New York; but under a Federal Government, and the improved legislation to which it would necessarily lead, it would immediately become a competitor for population with our own country. How far its best interests, immediate and remote, are involved in Federation its ablest men have already decided. With the resources of a great nation in their soil—with the outlets which attract and develope trade—with a power unscrupulous and aggressive on their borders—they see that the only alternative in store for British America is Annexation, or a Federal Union. The former England will not submit to—the latter she can only intrigue against. The former strikes at the pride of the Colonists—the latter caters to it. It is no wonder, then, that the most far-seeing public men at the North already look forward to a Federal Union as the most agreeable, and best solvent for all their difficulties.

In Australia, as we learn from a late Sydney *Freeman*, the same spirit has manifested itself. The Legislatures of Victoria and New South Wales have appointed Select Committees to report on Federation. Charles Gavan Duffy as Chairman of the Victoria, and E. Deas Thompson, as Chairman of the Sydney Committee, report favorably, in the firm belief that the Federal Union of the Australian colonies will contribute more effectually to their general benefit and prosperity than any other measure that could be devised. The object proposed is that one colony may not, by imposts, excessive or otherwise, injure another colony; that the stronger and richer may not by any act of its own legislature oppress the weaker; but that there should be a body to legislate for the whole, in such a way that commerce and the best interests of all the colonies may be promoted. Independently, moreover, of considerations of a political, fiscal, and commercial character, which can be satisfactorily decided solely by the joint authority of the States interested, there are some of great importance connected with the administration of justice: such as the jurisdiction over crimes committed on the borders of conterminous colonies; the power of executing writs in more than one colony; and the like. For these and other reasons both Committees agree in inviting the concurrence of their respective Legislative Assemblies, in a joint address to the Governor General, requesting that "his Excellency will be pleased to take the proper measures for placing the subject before the Governments and Legislatures of the other Australian colonies, in order that the proposed conference of delegates may be held with as little delay as possible."

So in two quarters of the globe the approach to nationality goes on, partaking, as it were, of the peculiarities of their climates—to the North of us, slow indeed, but not less definitely—at the Antipodes, with accelerated speed, and less opposition. So two nations, directly opposite to each other, prepare to take their place in the Congress of the Future, and to open new leaves in which to register the exploits and fortunes of mankind.

BIGOTRY AND ART.

THE controversy opened by several Protestant writers over Murillo's picture of the *Immaculate Conception* afforded the curious an amusing illustration of the extent to which bigotry can drive its votaries. Because that work of the great master bore the title of the recently declared Dogma these gentlemen would fain believe that it was no *Conception* at all—that the painter himself meant it for an *Assumption*—and that all the Art Critics in New York, Protestants and Catholics, and men of no belief, who called it a *Conception*, were knaves or fools. Happily for truth's sake, several of the most respectable secular journals interfered, and if they did not immediately silence the cavillings of those whose religious prejudices got the better of their judgment, they showed the community that there were still men in our midst who would not see in silence the Court of Art desecrated by bigotry, or suffer it to be made, without protest, a wrangling ground for fanatical gladiators.

The service of these writers is again needed. One of the most aggravated perversions of Art which has occurred within our memory has just been shown in connection with the opera of the "Huguenots" in the Academy of Music. Mr. Ullman, the manager, needed "an excitement," owing to the losses sustained by himself and others in giving an opera to New York. He had a right to evoke one in a professional manner. But he had no right that we know of—no right which a lover of Art can recognize—to appeal to all "true Protestants," as he did in his Card. As an opera, no objections can be taken against the "Huguenots." It is a glorious work. It is heard with delight even greater in Catholic Paris than has yet greeted it here. But we take serious exceptions to the manner in which it has been introduced, simply because distinctions, such as Mr. Ullman has drawn, will afford a precedent to men who have still greater reason to appeal to the baser passions of human nature, as they have less facilities to gratify the nobler ones.

If the TABLET were a wholly secular paper in its inclinations we would willingly indulge in further remarks on this topic, but as it is not above suspicion of partiality in Protestant circles, we bespeak the attention of the *Journal of Commerce*, *Post*, and *Sunday Times* to Mr. Ullman's method of bowing in novelties.

THE CASE OF MARY ANNE DUNN—A COUNTER STATEMENT.

WE promised two weeks ago to hold the Emigrant Aid Society of this city responsible to the public for the treatment received by Mary Anne Dunn on her journey westward with their agents. For this treatment we had the words of the girl herself, as reported in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and also the assurance of the editors of that journal, founded on her representations, that "she fell into the hands of designing men, who sought to possess her for the most shocking of purposes." The basis of our charge against the Agents of the Aid Society consisted, therefore, in the main, of Mary Anne's own statements, that "chloroform had been administered to her on the road;" and that, "for three days, she remained unconscious," at the mercy of her so-called guardians. To impeach her testimony is to put us under the necessity of calling for more proof—and this the Agent of the Aid Society has just done.

Mr. Freidgen, the person who conveyed Mary Anne to Indianapolis, in company with five other girls, denies her assertions *in toto*. He says that she was of unsound mind, and made similar charges against persons in the cars on her way westward; that the girls who accompanied her were aware of all that occurred, and can bear witness to her strange conduct, and stranger insinuations; and that he fully performed his duty on leaving her by placing her in charge of a Catholic named McCarthy. This is Mr. Freidgen's rejoinder: and we give it the same publicity awarded to our animadversions on himself and the association which he represents. If it be true, the Mayor and public of Indianapolis have been imposed upon. If it is false, Mr. Freidgen is in a position which will be rendered exceedingly uncomfortable by the press and the community.

At present we can express no positive opinion on the subject. If Mary Anne were not in her right senses when leaving New York, why did the Society take her in charge? If she were in perfect mind, how happened it that she became incapable of taking care of herself so suddenly? These are two questions which can only be satisfactorily solved by the affidavits of the girls who went with her, or by the deposition of a physician in Indianapolis. Let us have either or both without delay. Freidgen is on the stand. Call the next witness.

THE DEFEAT OF THE PALMERSTON MINISTRY—WHAT NEXT?

THE running loop of the *entente cordiale* between France and England has resolved itself into a knot at last, choking in its embraces Palmerston and his Cabinet, and, accordingly, the whole face of European politics has assumed a new aspect. Instead of two great powers mutually civil and mutually assisting, we have two great powers mutually jealous, or indifferent, or even hostile, to each other. The compliments of '56 and '57 have given place to the Army challenges of '58; and while France calls England a "burrowing ground," and "accomplice" of assassins, England replies that she whipped Napoleon *le Grand* and does not care a snap of her finger for Napoleon *le petit*.

It is easy to see that near neighbors can not long talk in this way without a rupture. The more pluck each displays, the more certain their quarrel. Governments cannot afford to risk their reputation on a demand and suffer that demand to be unheeded. England has shown her stubbornness by upsetting Palmerston,—France is bound to teach her, through Lord Derby, in the words of the Paris *Patrie*, that "having secured a new Ministry by a victory over the 'Conspiracy to murder Bill,' that Ministry *must* now triumph by sustaining and securing the passage of the same." In short, whatever determination England has shown has been more than equalled by the persistence of France, and either, in the course of things, must push the other to the wall,—or fight.

The acquittal of Father Conway and the defeat of his persecutors reach us by the same mail. They afford a strange example of the mutations of fortune. A few days ago the Premier was at the height of his power and the Priest was undergoing his trial. To-day the Premier is kicked out of office in disgrace, and the Priest under the pressure of a government prosecution vaults to a seat in the affections of his countrymen which all the Exeter Hall bigots in the three kingdoms could not sully or lower if they would.

THE ORANGE LEAGUE.

IF Palmerston never did anything else than reply to the Orange Deputation which waited on him to protest against the Irish Lord Chancellor's action in reference to Orange magistrates, he deserves to be awarded due praise for it. Looking, for once in his life, at the true interests of Ireland, and giving them due prominence, he fully sustained the anti-Orange policy of Lord Carlisle, and sent the several Earls and Baronets home with the assurance that, not being an Orangeman himself, "he confessed he could not see the use of it in the present age."

The conduct of the English ex-Premier stands in striking contrast to that of the Canadian Premier, Macdonald, who is taken to task by Mr. McGee for complicity with the Orange brotherhood in Canada. The one thinks that "nothing could be more desirable than the complete abandonment of the association," and that oath-bound societies of private individuals, for any purpose, are a standing insult to the law and lawgivers of the land in which they exist. The other, charged with encouraging the same oath-bound bodies, while acting as head of the Provincial administration, is bold enough to say "*I acknowledge the fact!*" Now every argument used by Palmerston against Orangeism in Ireland applies with double force to Orangeism in Canada. If "conciliation" is necessary in Ireland, it is the ark in which the future hopes of Canada rest; and if the Orange League is obstructive of "conciliation," it is more inimical to Canadian Progress than the most short-sighted policy which ever entered the head of a minister. In view of its effects, *ad valorem* duties, representation by population, and a hundred other questions sink into insignificance. *They* may find at the proper time proper adjustment; but the rankling seeds of discord once sown by authority, are hard to be effaced from the popular memory, and possess a disastrous fecundity.

At this distance we can discover no worthy reason for the support given by Lower Canadian members to the government of "Brother" Macdonald. Catholics, at least in name, as most of them are, how can they reconcile it with their consciences to prop an administration which sustains the hot-bed and feeder of Protestant bigotry? We fear that they are not Catholics in fact. We fear that their love of place and power is paramount to their love of principle, and that they erroneously believe devotion to one is not antagonistic to devotion to the other.

POPULAR "LITERATURE."—M. Nisard, one of the Commission appointed by the Emperor Napoleon to report on Popular Literature, discovered that nearly *ten millions of volumes* are annually issued from the minor press for the perusal of the French population, in the shape of dream-books, works on magic, fortune-telling, obscene novels, equivocal plays, &c. Taking this frightful amount as a guide, how many millions must be circulated in the United States?

THE DUBUQUE EMIGRANT AID ASSOCIATION.

We feel great pleasure in introducing to our readers this new association of the business men of Dubuque, incorporated for the double purpose of increasing the population of Northern Iowa, and saving emigrants from irresponsible land-jobbers. Its articles of incorporation provide that it "shall have power to receive voluntary subscriptions from the city of Dubuque and other incorporations, and from individuals, and to act as the agent of individual companies and corporations, in the selling, leasing and disposing of property for such reasonable compensation as may be agreed upon between said Association and such corporations, companies and individuals; *it being expressly understood that all moneys collected from subscriptions, or from any other source by said Association, shall be used exclusively for the express purpose of securing the objects and transacting the business of the Association.* In other words, it distinctly disclaims all intention of being the mouthpiece of any particular interest, or of gaining anything for its members in the way of recompense.

Mr. Norris, its Travelling Agent, is now in this city for the purpose of establishing a branch agency to operate with the Dubuque office. He bears with him the highest credential as to character from the Bishop of Dubuque, and we trust he will receive from our eastern exchanges the courtesies which he deserves in connection with his mission.

ALLSOP, THE ENGLISH FUGITIVE.—The rumor that Allsop, the English stockbroker who was one of the principal conspirators in the late attempt on the life of the French Emperor, had reached this country, has given rise to much speculation in the daily Press. It is contended by some that according to treaty stipulations he will be sent back by our Government if arrested; by others this is as earnestly denied. The offence of conspiring to murder outside of English territory amounts only to a misdemeanor in English Law, and as such does not come within the purview of the Ashburton treaty. Allsop is therefore safe from the English authorities; but there is in the French Extradition Treaty of '43, among the crimes enumerated, one of attempting to commit murder, and should the French authorities be able to prove that Allsop did make the attempt to murder *on their soil*, there is no doubt that the Executive would be obliged to order his return if demanded.

The objection that the offence is a political one goes for nothing: political offences are such as the native or domiciled subject may commit in attempting to subvert the government under which he lives, and as Allsop is not only a British subject, but has been a resident of England till the late murderous assault, his crime is not at all "purely political," but in every sense a personal one.

On the authority of the Chicago *Tribune* we learn that Charles Corkery, Esq., has been removed from the office of Postmaster in Dubuque, which office, it asserts, has been conferred upon a Mr. Heath, Editor of the *Northwest*, a journal published in that city. Mr. Corkery was an efficient and trustworthy official, and we are at a loss to conjecture why he should have been removed.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, will visit all the towns on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad this week. He has bills for all indebted to us. He returns thanks to Messrs. Greene, Cavanagh, Doyle, and many other gentlemen in Toronto for their many acts of kindness extended to him while there.

The articles on "the Holy Childhood," translated for a Rev. friend from the *Warheits Freund*, will appear after the necessary notices of St. Patrick's Day celebrations.

RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—The first letter of a series entitled "Notes in Moscow," from a correspondent in that city, appears this week on another page.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP McFARLAND.

[We are indebted to a Rev. friend for a copy of the *Providence Journal*, from which we take the following account of the consecration of the Bishop of Hartford:]

The consecration of Francis Patrick McFarland, which took place in this city yesterday, as Bishop of Hartford—the diocese including the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island—was the first event of the kind in our history, and will long be memorable in our annals for the unusual pomp, splendor, and pageantry of the ceremonials. There were present one archbishop and seven bishops, viz.: Archbishop Hughes, of New York; Bishop Timon, of Buffalo; Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop McCloskey, of Albany; Bishop Bailey, of Newark; Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington; Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston; and Bishop Bacon, of Portland. There were also present a large number of priests, among whom we noticed the following: Rev. Messrs. McGeough, Schenectady; Carahan and Herbst, Utica; McLoughlin, Little Falls; Power, Saugerties; Quinn and McCloskey, N. Y. City; Quinn, Meriden; Kelly, Danbury; Kelly, Norwich; Smith, Mulligan, D. D., Hughes, V. G., William O'Reiley, V. G., Sheridan, Lamb, Glennen, Gaynor, Wallace, LL. D., Synnott, Delaney, Duffy, Gillick, McCabe, sen., O'Brien, and others whose names we did not learn. Amongst the laymen we noticed Dr. O. A. Brownson. The number of spectators gathered upon the occasion was very large, only a small portion of whom were able to get into the church. Crowded as the church was, the congregation was remarkably orderly and quiet, and seemed deeply interested in the entire services, prolonged as they were through four hours.

The archbishop, bishops, bishop elect, and the clergy, assembled at the episcopal residence on Fenner street, and proceeded in procession to the church, entering on High street, chanting on the way. The Rev. gentlemen whose names follow were the officers:

Celebrant—Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes.
Assistant Priest—Very Rev. William O'Reilly, Vicar-General of the Diocese.
Assistant Deacon—Rev. M. Hart of New Haven.
Second Assistant Deacon—Rev. P. Delany of Pawtucket.
Deacon—Rev. J. Hughes of Hartford.
Sub Deacon—Rev. P. Lamb of this city.
Archbishop's Cross Bearer—Rev. John Smith, New Haven.
Processional Cross Bearer—Rev. Peter Kelly of Danbury, Conn.
Chanters—Rev. Dr. Mulligan of Falls Village, Conn.; Rev. Mr. Wallace, LL. D., of East Greenwich.
Thurifer—Rev. Hugh O'Reilly of Norwalk, Conn.
Acolytes—Rev. M. McCullon of Warren, R. I.; Rev. P. O. Dwyer of Collinsville, Conn.
Mitre Bearer—Rev. M. McCabe of Woonsocket.
Crozier Bearer—Rev. Thomas Drea of Stonington, Conn.
Book Bearer—Rev. James Gibson of Crompton.
Chaplain to the Archbishop—Rev. Mr. Brennan of St. Joseph Seminary, New York.
Chaplain to the Bishop Elect—Rev. George McCloskey of New York.
Chaplain to Bishop Fitzpatrick—Rev. James H. Healy of Boston.
Chaplain to Bishop Timon—Rev. Mr. Lynch of Niagara College.

The procession having reached the church, Archbishop Hughes, as consecrator, was vested in full pontificals. Bishop Timon and Bishop Fitzpatrick as assistants, were attired in rockets, stoles, copes, and mitres. The bishop elect put on the armict, alb, cincture, and stole, crossed upon his breast as a priest, and then took the cope. Rev. Mr. Brennan of New York, notary to the bishop elect, read the apostolic commission, which he did with great elegance and propriety. The reading of the bull having been finished, the Archbishop said "Thanks be to God!" The bishop elect then knelt and read the usual oath.

Of all the succeeding ceremonies, the most impressive was the prostration of the bishop elect upon the floor of the sanctuary. It is designed to be emblematic of the interior humiliation of the soul in presence of the infinite majesty of God, and of the prostration of the Saviour in the garden. The prayer and benediction which the Archbishop, towards the end of the litanies, pronounced thrice over the bishop elect, who still remained prostrate, was one of those grand and touching rites whose effect cannot be easily described.

The anointing, the blessing of the crozier and the ring, and the kiss of peace followed. The new bishop presented the Archbishop with two lighted torches, two loaves, and two little casks of wine. The Archbishop blessed the mitre of the newly consecrated, and placed it upon his head, saying:

"We place, O Lord, upon the head of this thy prelate and soldier the helmet of protection and salvation, so that, with decorated face and armed head, he may, with the horns of both Testaments, appear terrible to the foes of truth; and that he may be a stout assailant of them, whilst thou bestowest thy grace upon him; who didst adorn with most effulgent horns of thine own brightness and truth, the face of thy servant Moses, which had been made most beautiful by frequent intercourse with thee; and didst command that a mitre shou'd be placed upon the head of Aaron, thy High Priest; through Christ our Lord." Amen.

The ceremony of placing the new bishop in the episcopal chair was next performed, the *Te Deum* sung. The crowd was too great to allow him to make the usual circuit of the church to give the pontifical blessing. The ceremony terminated with the recital of the commencement of the Gospel of St. John.

The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey. The text was St. John i. 14: "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." It was very brief, but eloquent and appropriate. He sketched rapidly the birth, life and ascension of Jesus of Nazareth. The apostles whom he commissioned, and with whom he promised to be to the end of the world, were now represented on earth only by the Catholic Church. She alone is the mother of all the saints and all the martyrs whose lives have blessed and whose deaths have sanctified the world. Bishop McCloskey closed his sermon by an address to the new bishop, which was finely conceived and impressively delivered.

Bishop McFarland is an American, a native of Chambersburg in Pennsylvania, and quite a young man, not much beyond canonical years. He is a gentleman of good presence, and bears the impress of that intelligence and cultivation for which he is distinguished in the church that has now conferred upon him its selectest honors. We are assured by a Catholic gentleman—than whom none is more competent to judge—that his scholarship is of a high order, surpassed only by his zeal and devotion for the church to which he has now renewedly and solemnly consecrated his life.

The music was really superb. We never heard High Mass celebrated in more enrapturing strains. It might have been a little too operatic for ultra-Puritan ears; but to us it seemed as if nothing could so quicken every devotional sentiment of the human heart. The leading voices in the choir were those of the Misses Gallagher and Mr. Smith. Mr. Dulang presided at the organ, and Mr. Reinicke led the orchestra, composed in part of members of the Providence Concert Company.

We desire to express our thanks for the many favors extended to us by the Very Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Vicar-General of this diocese, Rev. P. A. Gaynor, and Rev. Mr. Quinn.

St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral was again densely crowded last evening. The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes preached from the parable of the grain of mustard seed. The throng was so great that we could not even get into the church, and are therefore unable to speak of the sermon of this eminent prelate.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP TIMON AT THE SEMINARY OF "OUR LADY OF ANGELS," NEAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our beloved Bishop honored us recently, on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, by his presence. In the morning he arrived from Rochester, where he had on the previous day, Sunday, celebrated Holy Mass, and preached at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. He preached again at High Mass at St. Mary's, then at St. Patrick's after Vespers, and in the evening delivered a lecture at Corinthian Hall. Notwithstanding the labors of the previous day, our zealous Bishop came fasting, and celebrated Low Mass, assisted by our own dear Superior, Very Rev. Father Lynch, C. M., and our Prefect, Rev. Father Leyden, C. M., and administered Holy Communion to the students, about forty in number. After Mass he conferred the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation on five of the boys, and in most fervent and eloquent addresses, both before and after the conferring of the Sacrament, on the duties of aspirants to the ecclesiastical state as soldiers of Jesus Christ, he touched every heart and moistened every eye.

The Bishop assisted at High Mass, celebrated by Rev. Father Smith; Rev. Father Leyden and Mr. Hogan acting as deacon and subdeacon; Father Lynch and Father Monaghan, C. M., the procurator of the Seminary, acting as deacons of honor to the Bishop. The students, some of whom have magnificent voices, sang very beautifully a pure Gregorian Mass. The Right Rev. Bishop preached again on the Conversion of St. Paul, and the many conversions effected every day in the Catholic world by the ministry of holy apostolic men, and then adverted to the Sermon preached on this day by St. Vincent de Paul, which the Saint always looked upon from the extraordinary results as giving rise to the congregation of the priests of the mission through whose labors so many souls are converted to God. In the evening we had solemn Vespers and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, given by the Right Rev. Bishop; and our beloved Superior, in a few words, "Let these things be told to other generations," rapidly recounted the mercies of God to us, through our holy mother the Church, by our beloved Bishop, the examples of untiring zeal which he sets before us. He exhorted us most pathetically to retain our first fervor that we might transmit to the students who will come after us our love to the most Blessed Lord, towards our Immaculate Mother, and for silence, simplicity, love of study, and good nature to one another, and reverence and love for our superiors.

He visited us in the Study-hall, and delighted us with many interesting and pleasant anecdotes, all tending to make us happy and good. We strove to amuse him, but I believe more so ourselves, with songs; then one of the students read an address embodying our sentiments of gratitude, veneration and love for our Bishop, our Pastor, and our more than Father. We then sang with bursting hearts, the "Bright Mother of our Maker Hail." The good Bishop appeared so pleased, recommended us again to be good and to love our Blessed Mother; gave us his much-prized blessing and departed, leaving on us an impression that time can never efface. We are all here as happy as we could expect on earth to be—as children in their mother's house.

This Seminary appears to be in a most flourishing condition. It cannot but prosper under such good auspices. The Very Rev. Father Lynch is assisted by three other Priests of the congregation of the Mission and by three Professors. The place is most healthy, and as we learned from that Rev. gentleman's remarks in the Cathedral on last Sunday, he cannot receive the one-fourth of the applicants for admission into the Seminary notwithstanding his efforts to keep it from being much known. But in such a renowned place as Niagara Falls, it must be known and appreciated. We hope the Fathers will be able to build a large house next summer, so that they can extend to many the benefits of an education at the Seminary of our Lady of Angels, of Niagara.

NOTICE.

The Committee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums having in charge admissions and binding out, inform the Catholic public that they have decided upon the following modifications of the regulations published a short time since:

All applications for admission into either Asylum, are to be presented at Prince street Asylum ONLY, between the hours of 10, A. M., and 3, P. M.

No applications will be received unless the Sister has had ample opportunity of seeing the child to be admitted, and of determining whether any objection exists to its admission.

Applications received as above will follow the course indicated in previous notice, and will be considered and acted upon by the committee at their monthly sittings, which, for the sake of convenience, have been changed from the second and last Sunday to the second and last Wednesday of each month.

The number of half-orphans that may be admitted into either Asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the committee on admission and binding are not allowed to exceed. As the limited number thus assigned to the Asylum on Fifth Avenue has already been reached, no more half-orphan boys can be admitted for the present, and several months must probably elapse before there will be any vacancies for the same. JOHN B. NICHOLSON, *Chairman*.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditures of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS *from February 1st, 1857, to February 1st, 1858.*

RECEIPTS.

Amount in Treasury on the 1st of Feb., 1857	$1,390 15
Nett Income derived from Sunday rents	1,683 63
Dividend on 10 shares City Bank Stock devised by Mrs. Maria Mooney	85 00
Members' Dues	44 00
Sunday Donations	513 00
Amount received from Board of Education	6,082 84
Church Collections on Easter Sunday and Christmas of 1857	16,298 61
Legacies received in whole or in part under wills of Rev. Mr. Farrell, Michael Kenny, of Boston, Edward Murray, Mr. McCarthy, Andrew Leary, and John Toole	5,332 88
State Appropriations	4,000 00
Nett proceeds of Sunday Benefits, inclusive of the sum of $1,567 22, presented to the Sisters by Young Men's Association Hall	3,327 73
Amount received by the Sisters for Board and Tuition of Male and Female Half-Orphans	2,268 25
Amount received for Labor of Orphans in Prince street Asylum	231 00
	$41,247 09

EXPENDITURES.

Fire Insurance in the Real Estate of the Society	484 75
Building Repairs to Asylum, Fifth avenue	1,550 68
Current Expenses of Asylum, Fifth avenue, disbursed through Sister Elizabeth	2,988 10
Supplies of Asylum, Fifth avenue, disbursed through Committee on Supplies	12,619 89
Building Repairs to Asylum, Prince street, which include cost of Erection of Building on Mott street	6,919 86
Current Expenses Asylum, Prince street, disbursed through Sister Mary Frances	3,335 79
Supplies of Asylum, Prince street, disbursed through Committee on Supplies	6,480 12
Taxes on Unproductive Lots, 117th street	95 08
Medical Service	520 82
Board Expenses, such as of Printing Circulars, Blanks, and of Books and Records	147 87
Interest on Mortgage of $8,000, and other sums	665 49
Annuities to parties holding life interest in real estate devised to the Society	650 00
Law Expenses	74 25
Repairs in St. Vincent's Hospital	160 11
Payments for Maintenance of Sisters	1,650 00
Loss on Sale of Spanish Coins, received at different times from various sources	34 05
Amt. paid for School Books and Stationery	72 90
Balance in the Treasury, 1st February, 1858	2,597 33
	$41,247 09

HUGH KELLY, *Treasurer*.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above condensed Statement has been prepared from the accounts submitted to us by the Treasurer, which have been compared with the vouchers and found correct.

J. GOURD.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON.
L. B. BINSSE.

Received.

— Murphy & Co. have again put us under obligations by forwarding the "Letter" of the Hon. Towry Law, and his "Brief Account of the Reception of Twenty Converts" into the Catholic Church. Both documents deserve an extensive circulation.

DIED.

On Friday, March 12th, at Union Port, Westchester County, N. Y., ALEXANDER SWEENEY, a native of the county Donegal, Ireland, aged 65. May his soul rest in peace.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 5th, 1858.

"Lecompton," according to special orders, came up in the Senate on Monday last, and was advocated by Senator Green, of Missouri, who drew up and presented the majority report in its favor, in a few remarks. Those, however, elicited nothing different from the role on which the friends of the measure rely for sustaining it. On Tuesday he was followed by Senator Collamer, one of the ablest and most sensible debaters in that body. In the course of his remarks, he said that the danger which surrounded the slavery question was that of making it a national instead of a local question, and if the South should effect that end by its course on the Kansas one, they would have none to blame but themselves. He denied the declaration, so often put forth by dishonest or half-fledged politicians, that there was any legal authority of Congress for the assembling of the Lecompton Convention. There was nothing legal about it, but everything illegal and fraudulent from beginning to end, the object of which was to make free white men slaves, and the slaves more free and independent than the whites.

On Wednesday, Governor Seward followed on the same side of the question, in one of the ablest and clearest speeches ever made in the Senate. Apart from its political bearing and its attack on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, it would be hard to find its equal on the pages of Parliamentary debates. There will not be less than half a million copies of it printed and circulated.

While on this subject, I will advert to the condition of Ireland in 1798, and for ages previous. Whatever might have been the political power of the people of Ireland in her Parliament, she was independent of the Executive power wielded by England, and the latter, in order to rob her of that independence, and force upon her a condition of things that has ever since been her ruin, bribed and corrupted a sufficient number of her representatives, and thus drove her into a premature and unfortunate rebellion in order to sell their liberties and their country in 1800. Those men were elected for no such purpose—they had no such power conferred upon them; yet, under the influence of English patronage, they managed to denationalize the Irish people, and convert them into the veriest slaves of the central power.

What has been done by the Lecompton Convention is but this very thing. The members of that body, elected by a large vote of the people of the Territory to form a State Constitution in harmony with their views upon slavery, went beyond their legitimate sphere, and have forced upon an unwilling people an instrument, whether voted in or voted out with slavery—is still slavery in every aspect in which it can be viewed.

It is all very well to get up a *furore* about "sustaining the Administration," and for this purpose throw dust in the eyes of those who have not time or opportunity to examine fairly into the merits of this subject, but you may depend upon it that there is no party in power that can stand long before nineteen millions of free white men, women, and children, if it lends its aid to foster so monstrous a fraud as this Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas.

Another disingenuous trick of those who advocate this fraud is, that of making the people believe that those Democrats who stand by the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Act, the Cincinnati platform, and the pledges and doctrines of the Democratic party every where, that the people shall make their own laws, are enemies of the Administration, and consequently friends of the Republican party. Nothing can be more false than this statement. The men who are opposing Mr. Buchanan's sentiments on Kansas are his best and most valued friends, and have about as much notion of uniting with the Republicans, as of joining the ranks of Know-Nothingism.

There is only one paper here—the *Evening* (dog) *Star*, besides the *Union*, which is the Administration organ, that wars on the friends of correct Democratic principles. Will any sane or honest Democrat believe for one instant that either Governor Wise—one of the most ultra Southern men upon Slavery, Judge Douglas, or the millions of other true and unflinching Democrats throughout the whole country, who differ with the President in this instance, are supporting the Republicans? Not a bit of it?

As I have anticipated, Delaware Crossing *crossed* out Minnesota from the catalogue of free States in the Report from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom it was referred. This is another piece of disreputable *finesse* on the part of those who want to make counterfeit pass for good coin—the incorrupt dragging a corrupt nigger wench with her, under the lash of the Executive whip, into the family of States. The Harris Committee of fifteen, which was appointed to examine into the Kansas frauds, have adjourned *sine die* without doing a thing. So we go. Ex-Governor Walker, in his late letter to the Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, asks, "where are we drifting to, is this the eighty-second year of our Independence, or is it the first year of *American* Monarchy? Let the people, let the masses composing the true Democracy, arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and free opinion, and assert their blood-bought rights, and especially the great, indefeasible, sovereign right of self-government. We have fallen upon evil times. The liberties of the country are in danger."

Dr. Wm. Jones, of this city, has been nominated City Postmaster in the place of Colonel Barrett. He was for fourteen years in the office before, and is well acquainted with the duties.

Mr. William Flynn, a "pet" of the President and heir presumptive to the Marshalship of this city, I fear has fallen to the ground. His nomination for the place was to have gone to the Senate with Dr. Jones', but the President has hung fire on it, which, to my mind, is tantamount to a defeat.

I was not in the city last night, and, therefore, failed to hear Dr. Ives' lecture. I learn his subject, The Right of Private Judgment, was well handled before a large and respectable audience.

SIGMA.

WHO IS THE REV. PETER CONWAY?

Thousands among the readers of the TABLET will be anxious to learn something definite about the early life and career of a man who occupies so much public attention in his native country at the present time. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we find ourselves enabled to lay before them the subjoined sketch, hasty and imperfect as it may be, but, no doubt, truthful and interesting. It will be perceived that the Rev. Mr. Conway, from the hour he entered the Church, displayed the most untiring zeal and perseverance in everything that concerned the well-being and spiritual wants of those intrusted to his charge, acting towards them in the double capacity of a spiritual adviser and director in temporal affairs. This latter task falls more frequently to the lot of an Irish priest, living, as he does, among a people deprived of their natural protection—a sound common law, and tyrannized over by an avaricious gentry, and an alien landlord class, antagonistic to them in feeling, in religion, and in blood.

The House of Commons has given an enviable position to the Rev. Mr. Conway, and many thousands who never heard of the name of the quiet and unobtrusive country Curate before the ill-judged prosecution which has made him a celebrity, now ask "Who is Father Conway?" To begin at the beginning, the Rev. Peter Conway was once a very little boy, and, like other little boys of the district in which his parents resided, he played and went to school, and got his hands pandied, and so passed through his earlier days of mirth and crying, dreaming as little as did any of his playmates that he was destined to be one day made the object of such marked attention on the part of the House of Commons, the first law officer of the crown, and the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and of such wide-spread sympathy from the Priesthood and public. However, a man's destiny must be worked out, and the cherry-cheeked boy from the shores of Clew Bay became a student in Maynooth, and was ordained at that college in the summer of 1841 by the late venerated Archbishop of Dublin. A few weeks after he entered on the labors of his life, the present illustrious Archbishop of Tuam sending him on the mission to the parish of Moyrus, in Connemara, fixing his residence in the most remote and wild part of that physically uncivilized district—Errissanna. The chapel of the district was a thatched cabin, situate in the centre of a vast extent of bog, the location having been chosen rather on the principle of placing the church in the middle of the parish than with reference to the avenues of communication—for, in truth, there were at the time no avenues of communication, no roads of any kind having, at the period of Mr. Conway's appointment, existed in the Errissanna district. We can well imagine the first burst of anguish of a young and ardent man on finding himself, for the first time, made a "fixture" in a dreary waste like this; but in the Catholic Church the Missionary knows of no "waste," save as an object for special cul ture, and the young Priest had not more than taken a survey of his new home in the wilderness when his active mind formed plans of improvement, and in a very short period roads were, for the first time, created in the district. The first road was made without the advantage of professional engineering aid; it was the road from the Curate's cottage to the thatched chapel. The Rev. Mr. Conway parcelled out the line of road—about one mile—marked the breadth and the separate lots with pegs, called the parishioners together, named a day for "road-making," allocated a "lot" to each village, and on the appointed day thousands assembled to hear Mass, and in a few minutes after were on the line with spades, shovels, baskets, &c., and before the sun went down the first mile of road ever made in that wild locality was finished, fit at least for a horse and cart to traverse. The Board of Works was now appealed to to do more in the road line, and before Mr. Conway was many years in the parish several miles of good roads traversed Errissanna—the late secretary of the board, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Clements, the county surveyor, being determined to excel the Curate in the engineering department of his labors. The road to the chapel only served to bring the wretchedness of the "place for the altar" into marked relief, and a new chapel was the next object of the Curate's care. He developed his project on one Sunday, and, on the next, two hundred pounds were laid on the altar as the first offering from the women of the parish. The late Thomas Martin, M.P., gave a site for the parish church, and before many months had elapsed Moyruss enjoyed a first-class country chapel. The chapel finished, schools were needed for the young, and before the young Curate was transferred schools were established and propef teachers set to work in the parish. While Father Conway was thus engaged an event occurred which strongly illustrates the character of the man. An extensive English company, which had the control of a large estate in the parish, had a serious dispute with the tenants. The agent was unsuccessful in arranging the differences, and the Curate was appealed to by two of the directors for advice and assistance. Father Conway recommended that bailiffs be dispensed with—that justice be substituted—that a fair rent be agreed on—that a day be fixed for the payment of the rents—and that any man who did not pay on that day be accounted as forfeiting his right of tenancy. A day or two after he was invited to dinner with the principals—it was Christmas Day. When he arrived he found the yard converted into a pound—the cattle of the tenantry locked within its hungry walls—the children crying for their milk outside, and the women hand-feeding their pet cows. The scene was too much for him. With a manly and Christian sense of his position he declined to dine with the men who created such a scene in a Christian land on the anniversary of the Redeemer's Nativity. The tone of the young Priest and his burning words had the effect of an inspired message; the hearts of the directors were moved; but, disdaining to take advantage of his position as an invited guest, Father Conway handed to the agent the entire of the Christmas collection which he had received that morning—forty-nine pounds—guaranteed the payment of the remnant of the rents, had the pound gates opened, and sat not to his Christmas dinner till he had effected a lasting peace between the landlords and tenants of his parish, which was never broken in on during the remaining years of his Curacy by the appearance of a bailiff on the one hand, or the delay of the rent on the other.

While Mr. Conway remained in this parish Thackeray visited the wilds of the west. Anxious to know the country and its people, as well as to see its scenery, Thackeray minutely inquired into the habits of the people, of their friends and of their foes; and in his Irish Sketchbook he thus describes the Father Conway who is to-day at the bar of the Queen's Bench. Speaking of the Curate he says: "The place where he (the friend of the writer) had been staying was almost as lonely as this Bunowen, and inhabited by a Priest too—a young, lively, well-educated man. When I came here first the Priest (Father Conway) said 'I cried for two days,' but afterwards he grew to like the place exceedingly, his whole heart being directed towards it, his chapel, and his cure." "Who," adds Thackeray, after he had fully contemplated the natural isolation of the place, its former condition, what Mr. Conway had done for its improvement, and for the elevation of its people—"who," he says, "would not honor such Missionaries—the virtues they silently practice, and the doctrines they preach?" Such was the Rev. Mr. Conway in '42, and such was the impression he produced on the judgment and conscience of a man who was never accused of having any partiality either for the Irish people or for the Irish Priest.

After the lapse of some years the Rev. Mr. Conway was removed to a mountain district—Partree—in the county of Mayo. Here, too, there was a thatched cabin for a chapel, and a similar structure for the Pastor. The success in Galway suggested similar action in Mayo, and the Rev. Mr. Conway visited Dublin; and, after several interviews with the trustees of the late Rev. Sir Francis Lynch Blosse, he procured from them, through the influence of the late Lord Plunkett, a site for the present church, the present Sir Robert Blosse heading the subscription list with fifty pounds. The chapel was rapidly finished, and near it stands the beautiful little presbytery, the picturesque effect of which is thus recorded by Mr. Nicholson, the celebrated American traveller, in his "Lights and Shades of Ireland:" "An unexpected invitation to visit the parish of Partree, by the active Catholic Curate (Peter Conway), who resided there, was accepted." "You will find him," a Protestant gentleman remarked, "an active, honorable man among the poor, and one who has done much good. The country about him scarcely had a parallel, even in Skibbereen. Eleven miles from Castlebar opened a bright spot of taste—a glebehouse and a tidy new chapel, which this indefatigable Curate had built in spite of all poverty. This indefatigable man had also caused a fever shed to be erected on a bog bordering on Lough Mask, where pure air is circulating, and a snug cottage stands near, in which the matron who keeps the hospital resides. Thirty individuals were here, mostly sick from the effects of hunger, with swollen legs, many of them past all hope." Here, too, the "indefatigable" Curate established a monastery and schools, the good Monks resident in which are to this day carrying out in their own humble, devoted, and laborious manner the spirit of improvement imported into Partree by the Rev. Mr. Conway. It is a curious fact, connected with this Rev. gentleman, that wherever he goes he leaves some monument behind him as evidence of his zeal. Transferred from Partree to Ballinrobe, a respectable chapel is there too the first object of his care. At Ballinrobe he asks a site from the landlord, Colonel Knox, the object being to embrace within one circle the Parochial Chapel, a Convent of Mercy, a Presbytery, and a Christian Brothers' school. Such a comprehensive plan could hardly fail to command the sympathies of any generous heart, and to the lasting credit of the proprietor—a Protestant and Conservative gentleman—he gave a splendid site, of nearly five acres, in the best part of the town, on a lease for ever at a nominal rent. The convent is now inhabited by Sisters of Mercy; the chapel, after a design by Pugin, is, we opine, complete—it will nearly be finished ere long; and the celebrated St. Mary's, which the bold dragoons surrounded at daybreak on a cold December morning, in search of the "indefatigable" Curate, stands within the same ringfence. We cannot close this brief answer to the query—"*Who* is Father Conway?" without adding one other fact illustrative of what manner of man he is. With a zeal that partakes largely of the characteristic impulsiveness of the Celtic nature, he possesses a fund of humor which sometimes breaks out, but always in a useful form. On one occasion a number of small tenants were served with ejectment processes on an estate in his vicinage, and, as usual, he was made the depository of their lamentations. Having assembled them all, he ascertained the amount of rent due by each—got the several ejectment processes, and by the aid of benevolent friends got together the whole sum due. A large tray was procured—each process was placed on the tray, with the sum claimed laid on it—eight shillings for each process were added in a separate paper for the attorney—a procession was formed—two men carried the tray, and the Curate, thus accompanied, proceeded to the rent office, settled all demands, and, by the combined operation of the fun and the funds, established peace between the parties, who are all living in the greatest harmony since. It was, however, during the terrible years of famine and pestilence that the Rev. Mr. Conway signalized himself most, and acquired his great influence with the poor around him. He was ever foremost where want and sickness most demanded the soothing hand of friendship, and the consoling word of the Gospel of Peace; and when the cholera was sweeping down its victims, filling all around with terror and dismay—when others fled from the stricken, and the coffins lay unburied in the forsaken cabins, the nerves of the young Curate were unshaken, and with his own hands he placed the shroud around the lifeless bodies of hundreds of those who, living, honored him, and who now, around the Throne of Heaven, offer up their prayers for his deliverance.

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

CAPTAIN ROCK IN ENGLAND.

If Dean Swift were now alive, he would rejoice to see strictly fulfilled in England his allegory of Gulliver's Travels. The profound and witty Allegorist described one country where the inhabitants were so gigantic, their dress and furniture so prodigiously large, that although Gulliver was a fine fat Englishman sixteen stone weight, and upwards of six feet high, the ladies carried him in their muffs like a little kitten, threw him up in the air like a frog, and pitched him about their drawing-rooms, from one to another like an apple. On one occasion he was nearly drowned in a cream-jug at breakfast. In other countries the people were so small, their beasts so minute, and their houses so little, that Gulliver had to sleep in the open air; it took five hundred of their bullocks to draw him from place to place; and at luncheon every day he consumed about two hundred of their sheep! How prophetic was this history of Gulliver! What small, and what large proportions does England of late assume, according to the size of the nations with which she is in connection! So large is England in reference to Greece or Portugal, that one of our three deckers fills the whole bay of Corinth; the Pass of Thermopylæ, where Leonidas with three hundred Grecians stood, is not wide enough to admit freely even one Scotch corporal or English sergeant; and the mouth of the Tagus is too narrow for two English

gun-brigs to ride abreast to Lisbon! And yet, on the other hand, the French people are so large in reference to our nation, that Napoleon the Third can, with ease, stow away our House of Lords in one of his surtout pockets, and place the House of Commons in the other. It is even stated in the very best circles in Paris, that the Emperor, by way of experiment, has actually, within the last month, placed Lord John Russell and Lord Clarendon in his two waistcoat pockets, and that Lord Palmerston was seen peeping out from the Emperor's fob!

The reckless conduct of England since the year 1815 has raised up throughout her entire domain an accumulation of injustice, of misslegislation at home, while it has created irrepressible anger abroad; and modern circumstances guided by an all-ruling Providence have brought about such a social political and religious dislocation throughout the entire machinery of the State, as to derange all her institutions, lessen her prestige, degrade her name, and threaten her very existence. The countries which England lately despised and revolutionized, are every day becoming bound by national ties, knit into firm social or family alliances, and growing into naval and military power; while she, beyond all doubt, has lost her former ground, and has palpably fallen from her former admitted pre-eminence. Paris and Rome are now inseparably connected. Austria and Naples are about to cement a family union; and Spain has already claimed and received from the Emperor the pledged assurance of permanent friendly protection. Compare this modern compact of nations with the present position of England, isolated from Southern Europe from her past conduct; her armies decimated, her treasury wasted, her subjects discontented. See her government at home and abroad, a succession of insult and mistake; her military routine a system of blundering; and her Indian legislation marked with bigotry, rapaciousness, and incapacity. Captain Rock could not desire to behold England in a situation more suited to his professional development, that is, England quarrelling with the surrounding kingdoms; all wrong; and standing before mankind like the sugar-loaf, with the small end downwards, and ready to tumble in irretrievable disaster.

The successful bombardment of Canton may for a while throw dust in the eyes of Englishmen, in order to divert the public indignation from our culpable conduct in India: but the tens of thousands of our countrymen who, in the coming year, will find a grave along the banks of the Ganges, when added to the tens of millions of pounds sterling expended in this disastrous struggle, will yet bring the people to their senses, and will remove the veil which now hides the flagrant mislegislation, and the furious bigotry which have led to our Indian melancholy catastrophe. The decline of our cotton market (an event not improbable in the presence of a growing market elsewhere); a money-panic, such as England has lately felt; and then the pressure of the National Debt, will yet tell a tale which, more than all the reasoning of Aristotle, will convince the English people of the ruinous policy of England, throughout all her dependencies. The old system of English law, which was founded in these countries on penal exclusion and on class patronage, has laid the foundation of the present misfortunes of England; like an old family coach trying to compete with the velocity of steam communication, she finds herself unequal to the surrounding kingdoms in her legislative or strategetical character; and it is true to say that before she can recover her prestige (if she can ever do so), and resume her former Imperial position, she must make a radical, an organic change, as well in the framing of new laws as in the impartial administration of the old. It will require a man as indomitable as Castlereagh, and an intellect as commanding as the official genius of Pitt, to produce the changes which, by common consent, are essential to the future well-being of England. Let us take, from a heap of materials, some few facts, which are known to every one from our newspaper reports; and the investigation and the settlement of these cases will, like a decision in common law, settle all other cases of the same class. And we shall take these cases from different parts of the English Empire, in order to demonstrate the wide-spread uniformity of her bigoted, her unjust legislation; and her irritating and partial executive.

During our campaign in the Crimea, the English Soupers visited the quarters of the Catholic soldiers; and distributed there the most offensive tracts amongst these faithful poor fellows. On one occasion, when the brave 88th were preparing to go to the front, these tracts were actually thrown under the feet of the regiment (as the reports from the spot have alleged), in the sight of the commanding officer! When these English Soupers visited the camp of the Sardinians, for the same purpose, the General de la Marmora expelled them from his quarters, and wrote to Lord Raglan "that his countrymen might take summary vengeance on them if they repeated their visit." Has any historian ever recorded such an outrage on military discipline as this gross insult offered by degraded hypocrites and apostates to those Irish Catholic soldiers, almost drawn up in the order of battle? Every one who knew Lord Raglan bears testimony to his amiable character; but drawing-room courtesy and courtly manners cannot heal the wound which his bigotry (in not preventing this outrage) had inflicted on the brave hearts of his Catholic companions in arms. Has any one ever heard such a fact having occurred in the French army as that the Catholics have forced crosses and beads into the knapsacks of their French Protestant comrades?

Again, not a fortnight passes, when the Indian mail arrives, that we do not read the accounts from several Indian military stations, but particulary from Madras, stating that Catholic soldiers have been confined for not attending Protestant worship; that the allowance of five shillings a week has been withdrawn from *each of their children* for refusing to attend the Biblical School! The writer of this article has received private letters from Bombay, from Madras, from Poonah, complaining of persecution on this point from colonels of regiments and from commandants of garrisons. The poor soldiers have no redress; they bear their confinement, they submit to the loss of their pay; but they remain as firm as the rock of Cashel to their faith under this deplorable bigotry of this cowardly, mean, military Souperism. Is there not to be found in the House of Commons one member who will ask Lord Panmure even one question on this infamous conduct? If there be such a man from Ireland, I shall supply him with pamphlets, documents, and abundant evidence of this flagrant persecution of the Catholic soldiers. If this conduct happened in Catholic France towards Protestant soldiers, the officer in command would be cashiered on the spot. Not so in liberal England; he is advanced, promoted for his military Souperism; he is the Colonel Lewis of the Indian army, and paraded and lauded for his achievements against Popery. But time will tell.

Let any one who wishes to make the investigation inquire if through *the whole North of Ireland there is even one Catholic holding any official situation* in the public institutions—such as gaols, poorhouses, &c., of the province: he will learn that there is not even *one Catholic!* Orangeism has expelled them all from office, as it did in '95 from their houses and their lands. This province and its Orange Society have been a kind of garrison, armed and fortified, to keep the Catholics in subjection; and they have been on half pay, as an unattached force, by all past Governments, for the promotion of disorder—the provocative to Ribbonism—by the very constitution of their Society. If Lord Carlisle can check and dissolve this mischievous source of Irish grievance—he will merit the gratitude of the Irish people. Where, in any Catholic country, has any one ever heard of a society of Catholics banded together on certain secret pledges, and publicly meeting to insult their Protestant fellow-countrymen, and patronized by the Government? Where? I answer, not in the whole Catholic world.

At this moment, in the county Donegal, eight hundred Catholic families, comprising about four thousand human beings, are unhoused and driven to the sea-side to perish in despair and hunger by the cruel laws of landlord tyranny. They are an additional fragment of the two and a half millions, who in Ireland have already been expelled to the Poor-house, or banished to America. Let it never be forgotten that from the police report of 1857, seventy-five, in every hundred cabins of the poor Irish, have been levelled between the years '47 and '57—that is, three-fourths of the poor have been exterminated and killed in ten years. The four thousand poor homeless creatures from Donegal are about to be added to the list of exterminations. There is no use in covering up the fact in fine language—there is no other phrase for this extermination but THE MURDER OF THE PEOPLE. If the refugee, Barnard, be arrested and tried for conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of the French—one foreigner—and if Allsop, the Englishman, be pursued for having ordered projectiles to be used against the Emperor, surely, in point of equity and the eternal law of God that man cannot be free from the guilt of taking away human life, who, without any just cause, but even by the additional crime of sectarian hatred, sends thousands of helpless poor to die on the road-side. This case of landlord license has been so often argued, and the tacit complicity of the Government so often proved, in the destruction of the Irish Catholic poor, that in our present Irish affliction we have no hope in the mercy of England; and we only feel relief in publishing our religious persecutions and our national woes before the pitying observation and the indignant reprobation of the Catholic world. These houseless creatures petitioned the Legislature for sympathy; they offered to go to any place, to any nation, to earn their bread, to live by industry, to die in their faith; but no, the old routine of Balaklava, which sent *shoes without soles* to the soldiers, would not interfere in the laws of landlord and tenant: and hence a whole congregation, parts of nine parishes, must die without resource or without hope. Let the traveller now visit the shores of Turkey, among the ancient Scythians; let him call at the coast of Barbary, to the Mahomedan tribes; let him traverse the woods of America amongst the red men, and let the wild races of the Oceanic islands be consulted, and I undertake to say there is no one spot on the whole earth, however savage, where laws are made to aid in the extermination of the people.

These cases belong to a class of grievances which have made England a cruel, dominant, relentless nation, and which have covered Ireland with slavery, discontent, and beggary; and so long as England will withhold justice from her Catholic subjects in her various departments of Imperial legislation, so long will Europe taunt her with tyranny, Ireland menace her with practical discontent, and the reproach of unjust government blast her name before mankind.

D. W. C.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

A TRUE BRITISH THUG—A THREAT AND A DEFIANCE.

At a meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Sheffield, held on Wednesday, the 10th of February, a wretch named Ashberry spoke as follows. We take the report from the *Sheffield Independent:*

"Mr. Ashberry asked whether the attention of the Watch Committee had been called to a large, coarse looking person in female attire, that daily perambulated the streets bedizened with crosses and other trumpery? He did not pretend to be ignorant that the person he alluded to was called a Sister of Mercy. He had no religious feeling in the matter, but thought a stop ought to be put to such proceedings. Some years ago, a man of Mr. Potter, of Church street, was prevented from being sent out in a grotesque dress of skins, in order to attract attention to his master's trade, and he did not see why this person, who was sent out dressed in a conspicuous manner for similar purposes, should not be served the same. He was so disgusted with the exhibition, that *he certainly should have felt pleasure in rolling the person in the gutters*, or to see some of our Sheffield grinders in their jocular humors do so, and he was sure they would do it better than he."

What a base and cowardly blackguard is this? In what a depth of infamy must he be sunk, how depraved and rotten must be the heart of the wretch who can thus speak of mild and inoffensive women, of pious women, whose only words are prayers to God and words of comfort to suffering morials, whose errands are errands of charity, whose daily care it is to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to attend the sick bed, who brave disease in all its forms, who enter the huts and the garrets of the poor, who follow the soldier to the field of battle and soothe his dying moments, asking for all this no earthly reward, seeking neither praise nor riches, but doing all for the love of God. How degraded a thing, for we cannot call him man, must that be that threatens to abuse these good, gentle, self-denying women. What a mass of corruption must be in the nature of that wretched being who is excited to anger by the sight of anything so holy. The filthy brute would not complain of meeting scores of abandoned characters in his rambles; he would not be "disgusted with the exhibition," but the sight of a chaste and pious woman, carrying about her neck the emblem of Salvation and bent on charitable purposes, is almost too much for his temper, and it is with difficulty he refrains from actually beating her with his fists. Let this fellow, however, beware and not dare to lay a hurtful finger on one of these Sisters of Mercy, those sanctified women who are indeed doing "their Master's work." There are men in Sheffield, Protestants as well as Catholics, who will protect them; there are stout Irish arms in the town ready to defend them not only from injury but even from insult; he had better beware how he flings as much as an offensive glance at either of them. Meek, unoffending, and helpless as they are, it is not, even in Sheffield, a safe thing to offer them indignity.

We are glad to see that one of our countrymen has spoken through the *Sheffield Independent* on this matter. Mr. C. Leonard has addressed a letter to the cowardly wretch above alluded to, of which the following is a portion:

"My object in writing to you now is simply to ascertain whether, in your cooler and more lucid moments, you still cling to the cherished desire of 'rolling in the gutter a Sister of Mercy, with her crosses and such like trumpery?' as in such event it may become necessary to protect these ladies in their holy mission by a Swiss body guard, as it were, in the shape of a few faithful, brave and sturdy Irishmen, who will take care neither Mr. Ashberry nor the Sheffield grinders shall molest them, at least with impunity."—*Nation.*

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Assembly.

MR. M'GEE'S SPEECH ON THE VICE-ROYAL "ADDRESS."

The following synopsis of Mr. McGee's opening speech in the Provincial Parliament is not so full or so exact as we could wish, but it will suffice to show that the despatches to our city papers, characterizing Mr. McGee's assault on the Government as "exceedingly violent," were exceedingly at fault.

Mr. McGee would not at this moment have presented himself to the notice of the House were it not that, as a new member, he was entitled, if he might use the phrase, to speak on the general subject of the address. There were some objections which he took to the address in common with almost every gentleman on that side of the House, and there were one or two special objections which he took to his Excellency's advisers, the authors of that address. He would first speak of the general objections, and then of those which were in some measure personal to himself. The address was somewhat remarkable for its length, and, he must say, after reading it carefully, and with as unprejudiced an eye as he could bring to bear upon it, that he thought it was equally remarkable for its obscurity. [Hear, hear.] The multitude of words was no index to the quantity of thoughts. [Hear, hear.] In fact the address possessed, like Mercutio's brain, "a plentiful lack of matter." [Cheers and laughter.] There were some general statements in the beginning of the address which, not having been objected to, had been already passed. First, there was an historical error which was pointed out last evening by an hon. member, and then came some very mysterious and general indications of what were the ministerial intentions either during the present session or in the future. This being the first meeting of a new Parliament, one naturally looked for some freshness in the public programme; but they looked in vain. The main indications were, that one or two popular measures which had been well discussed out of doors would be made ministerial measures. Among these were the abolition of imprisonment for debt; either the abolition of the usury laws, or the raising of the standard of the legal rate interest; and the enacting of a bankruptcy law. The ministerial intentions in this respect followed a statement in relation to the late commercial crisis in the Province; but for his part he had been unable to discover in the proposed commercial legislation a remedy for the prevailing distress and embarrassment. The course taken by the ministry in preparing the address was like that of going to a man whose system was deranged, and talking to him of his grave clothes and coffin. [Hear and laughter.] The revenue returns of 1857 showed a balance of £2 800,000 currency against the credit of the Province; and whilst the statement of the distress was clearly given in the address the statement of the remedy was deficient. He supposed that these omissions in the address must be attributed to the great demands made upon the Hon. Inspector-General, who was not at present in the House. He perceived by the reputed organs of the government that the hon. gentleman has had a very laborious session of it. [Laughter.] He had been travelling about in various directions, no doubt accumulating a mass of industrious details which would be highly valuable in the future discussions on the industry of the Province, for a mere industrious laborer he was sure could not be found in the Province. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] He also perceived in the same accounts, with that degree of gratification which a mere worldling like himself [Mr. McGee] might be expected to feel on such subjects, that the Hon. Inspector General had presented to several associations in the counties of Huron and Bruce several copies of the Sacred Scriptures. [Laughter.] It was a spectacle rare and refreshing to see the Inspector-General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Finance Minister of the Province, voluntarily turn missionary and act the part of a colporteur in the neighborhood of Lake Huron. [Loud laughter.] He must further remark, that the good people of these counties seemed to have studied the Sacred Volume presented to them from so high a source to good effect. They appeared to have learnt the lesson of retributive justice, for although they accepted the Gospel they rejected the missionary. [Roars of laughter from all sides of the House.]

The SPEAKER commanded the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order in the gallery.

Mr. McGEE, in continuation, said his hon. friend had shown that in the address it ought to be stated that a reconsideration of the tariff was necessary. He was met by some remarks that the importations at the port of Montreal were deeply concerned in the matter under discussion. Last year it was stated by the Inspector-General that a third of all the importations into the Province were made at that port. If Montreal were very frequently cited in the discussion—if it were taken as a basis for commercial legislation—it depended upon the fact that this port, more than all the others or as much as all the others combined, did the commercial business of the Province. It would be a strange thing, indeed, if in the Imperial Parliament any hon. member were to oppose any particular measure because it benefitted the trade of Liverpool or of London, or made either of these cities of greater importance. The statesmen of England felt that legislation could not increase the wealth of any class or any portion of the people, in any locality or section of the country, without indirectly increasing the wealth of all. This was as much a question of employment as it was of importation, and he should subscribe to the amendment which his hon. friend had proposed. Any one who looked at the map of this country must see that Lower Canada must either stand still or depend upon artificial employments for the sustenation of her increasing population. Had the tariff been ten years ago amended in the judicious manner in which most gentlemen on that side of the House, and he dared say many gentlemen on the ministerial side desired to see it amended, the trade of the Lower Province would by this time have been in so flourishing a condition that the House would not now have been troubled with the question of Representation by Population. Of the 45,000 Canadians lately alluded to as being residents in the State of New York, at least nine-tenths were Lower Canadians. He was glad to hear last night that this Province was not to blame for the system of fraudulent preferences, and he did not think it was very much to the credit of the government of the Province to take a newspaper article referring to a house in this city, and upon that article build up a statement which would go forth to the world and be taken as an indication that fraudulent assignments were so general in Canada, that no remedy for the evil by immediate legislation was required. [Hear, hear.] He now came to a matter some what peculiar to himself. He referred to the School question, and could not allow the occasion to go by without protesting against any apparent condemnation of the ecclesiastic [Bishop Charbonnel] who had acted in his sphere

as he ought to have acted, in bringing the question of education before the House in the form in which his conscience told him he was bound to bring it forward. He had next to call attention to what he considered a serious imputation upon the hon. gentleman at the head of the government.

Attorney-General MACDONALD—What is it? Mr. MCGEE—It was this. There existed throughout Canada West, and in Montreal, and some other portions of Canada East, an institution which, as it appeared from the *Gazette*, was about to apply for an act of incorporation. It was called the Loyal Orange Institution. Certain members of the government belonged to that association, among whom, as it appeared from an organ of the government (the *Leader*, under another name—the *Patriot*) —[laughter]—was the Hon. Attorney-General —"Dear Brother" Macdonald. [Much laughter.] That institution was the cause of much heart-burnings, public disturbances, and bloodshed, and yet they prided themselves upon having as their legal adviser he who ought to be the very perfection of order and decorum—the hon. gentleman at the head of the government. [Hear.] He did not blame the head of the government for all the unlawful acts of the Orange body; but he did say that the head of a ministry ought not to recognize a society which served as an insult to a large portion of the community, by recognitions addressed to its officers as friends and brethren; and he pledged himself when this subject came on to prove that it had been the constant desire and effort of the best statesmen in England to restrain this society. He should show, too, that governors in this country, especially Sir F. B. Head, had been snubbed for the countenance they showed to it. No individual should be prevented from joining what society he pleased; but no man in high station should use it to insult large portions of the community. The few concluding words which he was about to utter would not be addressed to old members, familiar with the form of the Provincial Government almost since responsible government was established. To those members he would but say, that they would find in what he should address to the House, the fearless expression of opinion founded on facts, and defended by such arguments as to his own mind should appear convincing. If it should be shown to him that his positions were wrong, instructed by superior information, he would never shrink from doing that which was the next thing to being right—from correcting an unwitting error. To the new members he would say it was evident that a new era had been reached in Canadian progress. Railways and other improvements had by the inevitable law of progress brought the country to a critical period, and the policy of the country must in his opinion be much more emphatic, hearty and manly than anything intimated in that speech which had only gone over Robin Hood's barn without ever entering the circle of a sound political proposition. States had been made great by great souls. Politics were not the tricks of a trade; but the great science of affairs—the science of Peace and War—the science which made small countries great, and small cities outgrow their walls, and extend into the fields and pastures where cattle had once grazed. It was a great spirit which made a great fortune in politics as in other departments, and he asked those who were beginners on the floor of that House, whether they will give their verdict to a mere makeshift policy, without compass, which therefore points nowhere, and which did not appeal either to the heart or hope of the country. The new members were making a beginning in the House. Other gentlemen had arrears with the public, for few men could be long in public life without some entangling antecedents; but the new members stood there free to begin their record. They had to take their first step, and his first step should not be to vote for a ministry nor a man, without substance, nor for an address, which was the mere idle echo of an uncertain sound. He did not understand voting for a mere collection of empty words. For them he could shake an old dictionary or draw upon his memory; and for this reason he should decline to give his sanction to the address.

The Toronto *Globe* says in regard to Mr. McGee:

"He is undoubtedly the most finished orator in the House. Every sentence is correctly turned, the language is precise and simple, and the mode of delivery and voice admirable. With all these, he has the peculiar power of impressing an audience, which can only be accounted for by attributing to those who possess it some magnetic influence not common to every one. It is that which gives seeming depth to ordinary tones, and apparent lucidity and strength to ordinary common-places. Mr. McGee is, in fact, an orator, and did his work judiciously last night, for he avoided too much ornament, and restrained the play of his wit within due bounds."

THE LION OF THE HOUR.—The great event of the week was the Lionizing of the Turkish Admiral Mohammed Pacha, or the "Grand Turk" as he is more familiarly called. The ovation commenced on Monday, the 8th inst., and was continued throughout the week. His Pachaship has been taken in succession to the Theatre, Navy Yard, the Institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands. The Pacha left for Washington on the 15th inst. Of course the result will be a little more excitement in that locality.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The adjourned Debate on the Indian Question.—Leave to bring in the Bill.—The Conspiracy to Murder Bill.—The Abolition of Church rates.—The new Member for Limerick.—General Windham Exonerated.—Arrest of a Frenchman as an Accomplice of Pierri and Orsini.—Two Englishmen accessories.—The Indian and Chinese news.—The new Capital of Canada.—The French Proposal to Newfoundland.—The Directors of the Royal British Bank.—The Orangemen and the Premier.—The Rev. Mr. Conway's Trial.—Meeting against the Abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy.

LONDON, FEB. 19th, 1858.

The renewals of the adjourned debate on the Indian question are among the most important items in the parliamentary hebdomadal record. Little Roebuck has done good service to the opposition in keeping up the fire against the Ministry. In his remarks on the government bill, on Monday, he declared that in the acquirement of India, every rule of morality had been violated. Mr. Whiteside made a very remarkable speech. He defended the East India Company against the accusations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and protested against replacing that body, by men who had astonished the world by the administrative capacity of which they gave proof during the Eastern War. According to Mr. W. the Company committed serious errors only when under the pressure of parliamentary influence. He implored the House to forbid the introduction of the bill. The debate was resumed on yesterday by Colonel Sykes, who defended the Company against the charge of indifference to the extension of Christianity. Though approving the propagation of Protestantism among the natives of India he recommended caution, prudence and circumspection in the prosecution of that object in consequence of the inflammable materials to be dealt with. It is to be hoped that the proselytizers will take the hint, and be at least as wise as other burnt children who proverbially dread the fire. The Colonel considered the moment inauspicious for the introduction of the Queen's name into the Government of India, and when that change was made, the abolition of the Board of Control should be simultaneous with it. Mr. Disraeli looked at the question in its financial aspect. It was idle to pretend that after the intended modification the finances of India would be distinct from those of India, that if the Indian Exchequer was empty, England would not be liable. The projected scheme would give the Governor-General an uncontrolled power which would make him a despot. The expenditure would yearly increase and the question would be, not of losing India but of ruining England. The financial question should be met, and he asked how, when we found so much difficulty in making both ends meet at home, we could provide for an enormous deficiency in India? The Premier undertook to parry this terrible lunge, and accused Disraeli of trying to frighten the House by a financial difficulty. He denied the conclusions of his opponent, and a division took place which resulted in the amendment being negative, and leave being given for the introduction of the bill. Mr. Milner Gibson announced on Tuesday that on the motion for the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, he should move a resolution expressing regret that Government had not made some reply to the French despatch of the 30th January. In reply to a question, Lord Palmerston said, that it was not the intention of Government to suggest to Napoleon III., the insertion in the *Moniteur* of the letter expressing his Imperial Majesty's regret at the publication of the violent addresses of the army. He considered such a course as highly improper, and he would add (in a Pickwickian sense), exceedingly absurd. His lordship was very severe in his censure of the repeated attacks which had been made, in that house, on the Emperor of the French.

The second reading of the bill for the abolition of Church rates was moved on Wednesday, by Sir J. Trelawney. He spoke of the unsatisfactory state of the present law, and the discord it occasioned, and saw no means of settling the question but by abolishing the rate as an impost. Lord R. Cecil moved an amendment that the bill be read that day six months. The Established Church would, he thought, be degraded, if compelled to solicit voluntary subscriptions. (It is no degradation to it, it seems, to take by force what it never earned.) Lord Stanley desired to have the present system abrogated, but Sir George Grey could not consent to abolish Church rates without some equivalent. A subsequent division gave 53 majority in favor of the second reading, which was accordingly proceeded with. Among other bills which passed the second reading are: The Church of England Special Service bill in the Lords; the Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) bill, and the Churches (Ireland) bill in the Commons. Major Gavin, the newly-elected member for Limerick, took the oaths and his seat for that city on yesterday. In the Lords, on Monday, the Duke of Cambridge announced that a letter had been received from Sir Colin Campbell, exonerating General Windham from all blame in regard to the recent defeat at Cawnpore. The Commander-in-Chief was so well satisfied with the General's conduct that he proposed giving him a higher command.

A French teacher of languages named Barnard was arrested on Sunday on the charge of being implicated with Pierri and Orsini in the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. He was concerned in the affairs of '48, and was obliged to leave France during the dictatorship of Cavaignac. Two revolvers, and a brass instrument which fits on the hand, and would render a blow on the head mortal, were found in his room. He was brought before the Bow street Police Office authorities, and was proved by a clerk of the South Eastern Railway Company to have sent to Paris a box containing two revolvers. In consequence of the number of witnesses to be examined the prisoner was remanded for a week. An Englishman, an ex-Chartist and speculator, named Allsop, said to be implicated in the affair, has disappeared. He is supposed to have sailed for the United States. The authorities of the Duchy of Nassau are said to have issued a warrant against an Englishman named Hodges, as an accessory.

The Indian intelligence may be summed up in a few words. The English had been successful in various encounters with the insurgents. Sir James Outram was still at Alumbagh. He had been attacked by the Lucknow insurgents, but they were driven back with a loss of 400 men. A second attack also met with a second repulse. Sir Hugh Rose cannot be accused of "mawkish clemency," for he executed, on the 13th, (says the East India House despatch,) 149 mutineers. The most sanguinary adversaries of "mawkish clemency" cannot fail to regard that as a good day's work. The "pacification" of Oude has not as yet been commenced.

The English and French forces walked into Canton without difficulty and with scarcely any loss. The first man who entered the city was a Frenchman.

The people of Ottawa will, no doubt, be highly pleased at the selection of their thriving city as the future Capital of Canada. The worthy citizens of Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, however, cannot be expected to look on the choice in the same agreeable manner. The *Morning Post*, in an article on the subject, expresses its belief that the inhabitants of those cities will not submit to the decision of the Queen, without respectful remonstrance.

Captain le Noury, who has got the command of the French Naval Station at Newfoundland, will start for his destination about the end of the month. He is charged to propose again the exchange of territory which has been refused once already by the Newfoundland Legislature.

The case of the Queen *v.* Brown and others, Directors of the Royal British Bank, was brought up before Lord Campbell in the Court of Queen's Bench. There are three indictments, and the accused, ten in number, are charged with conspiracy and fraud. The case was opened by Sir T. Thesiger in a speech of five hours duration, and the examination of witnesses was still going on yesterday.

A deputation of Orange members of Parliament has presented a memorial to the Premier, at his residence, protesting against the Irish Lord Chancellor's epistle to the Lord Lieutenant of the county Down, before alluded to in these letters. Lord Palmerston recognized the undisputed legality of the body, as far as he knew, but its very basis was a slur on the government and institutions of the county as it presupposed inability on their part to protect individuals from violence, and if they would resolve that the association was no longer necessary they would powerfully contribute to the peace of Ireland. The presenters were not very well pleased with the Minister's suggestion.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Conway was opened on Tuesday. The Attorney-General repeated the groundless statements he had made in applying for the change of venue. Mr. O'Hagan opened for the defence on Thursday, in one of the most splendid displays of forensic reasoning and eloquence ever heard in a court of justice. He utterly demolished the case the prosecution made out, and there can be no doubt of the verdict—if there be any truth and honor yet left in jurymen. The subscriptions to the Priest Defence Fund and to the fund for the relief of the destitute in Donegal go on prosperously.

The meeting for the adoption of measures to prevent the abolition of the Vice-royalty took place on Monday at the Rotundo. It was very numerous and highly influential. The Lord Mayor presided and the meeting was addressed by Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Howth, Col. Dunne, Carew O'Dwyer, Sharman Crawford, &c. Mr. John Fisher Murray created a slight diversion by interrupting Lord Howth with the statement that his Lordship's son was in the employment of the Lord Lieutenant. This proceeding created a good deal of disturbance which was finally calmed by Mr. Murray's taking his seat after having moved, though inaudibly to the greater portion of the meeting, that Parliament be petitioned to restore to Ireland her ancient parliament. After the passage of the resolutions and the various discourses, Lord Howth succeeded the Lord Mayor in the chair, and the meeting separated.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Measures of Surety.—Military pardons.—The MONITEUR *on the new law.—Orsini's trial.—Prosecution of the Belgian papers, the* CROCODILE *and the* DRAPEAU.*—Lord Cowley.—The new Minister to Russia.—M. de Waren's Work on India.—The* CONSTITUTIONNEL *on China.—The Island of Honan.—Its position and importance.—Spain.—The Catholics of Jerusalem.—The Christians of Bosnia and Herzegovina.—Monsignor de Marseilles.—The Rev. Pere Ravignan.—Mgr. de Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto.*

PARIS, 18th Feb., 1858.

The Minister of the Interior seems determined to take all possible precautions to prevent a recurrence of the terrible event which took place in the Rue Lepeletier on the 14th of January. A supplementary appropriation of 1,200,000 francs has been made, to be applied to defray the secret expenses necessitated by the measures adopted for insuring public safety. A further desire to propitiate the soldiery is evinced in the pardoning of 773 soldiers condemned to various degrees of punishment—520 have been released from punishment and 253 have obtained a diminution. The Prefect of Police has issued an order prescribing measures of surveillance with regard to houses in which furnished apartments are rented. The *Journal du Havre* states that the creation of new branches of the police force, to be specially charged with watching the frontiers, is intended.

An article has appeared in the official portion of the *Moniteur*, explaining the signification of the new measures regarding the regency, the privy council, and the public safety. The Emperor had them in contemplation long before the attempt of January. The law of public safety will be carried out with firmness, but the line of moderation hitherto observed by the Government will be strictly followed.

The *Droit*, in announcing the decision which sends Orsini and his accomplices before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, says that in all probability the trial will commence on the 25th. Orsini will be defended by Jules Favre, a well-known Republican, an able advocate, and one of the Opposition Candidates in the late elections. Pierri has written to Cremieux, of '48 notoriety, requesting him to undertake his defence.

The publisher of the *Drapeau*, the Belgian paper which published an article insulting to Napoleon III., some days after the affair of the Rue Lepelitier, appeared before the Court of Assizes of Brabant. He had previously refused to make known the name of the author of the article, but thought better of it when before the Court. As the writer was not present, the case had to be postponed. The *Crocodile*, another paper under the same accusation, also has, in the person of its publisher, appeared before the same Court. The author of the article is indicted in this case but did not make his appearance. He is only 23 years of age. The Advocate-General was very severe on the writers of the democracy, who, he said, were only brave when anonymous and behind a veil. This case was also postponed.

Lord Cowley has had a private audience of the Emperor, in which he presented the letter written to his Majesty by Queen Victoria, announcing the marriage of the Princess Royal.

In consequence of the death of M. de Rayneval, formerly Ambassador to the Court of his Holiness the Pope, and recently appointed to that post at the Russian Court, the Duke de Montebello will represent France at St. Petersburg.

An interesting book on India has been published by M. de Waren. He ascribes the Indian Revolution to the fact that the English in India are divided into two hostile parties—those who flatter the religious opinions of the natives and appear as little Christian as possible, and those who are called the *Saints*, jealous Protestants who go with the bayonet in one hand and the Bible in the other. Of this latter party Havelock was one of the pillars. According to M. de Waren the *Saints* are to be especially thanked for the state of things in India. A letter

dated Bombay, 13th Jan., addressed to the *Pays* (semi-official), states that in that Presidency, on the 2d, the English, in their attack on the village of Rowa, were hotly received by the population of the neighborhood. This goes to show that the insurrection is not so exclusively military as some persons are led to suppose. The letter further states that the English authorities are employed at Allabahad in searching for the diamonds, jewels, and the rest of the booty seized by the garrison of Lucknow. The English soldiers are exceedingly discontented on account of the measure; they think that they have a right to whatever they can lay their hands on.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article on affairs in China, enumerates the claims of the Allied Powers, and looks upon them as moderate. The English require the observance of existing treaties, the entire freedom to Europeans of the city of Canton, indemnity to British Merchants for their losses in consequence of recent events, and the consent of the Chinese Government to the occupation of the Island of Honan, which is situated before Canton. The terms of the French ultimatum are not yet positively known, but it appears that it only requires the honest observance of the treaty and particularly of the clause relative to the missionaries. England's demand to be permitted to occupy Honan is extraordinary. It would be interesting to know what right or title she has to occupy that island whose geographical position gives it very great importance. Honan is about six miles long and a mile and a half wide, and is formed by two arms of Canton river. Opposite stands the city; behind stands fort Macao which was occupied by the Chinese, but has been taken by Sir Michael Seymour. The English Government, by purposely asking too much, has brought on hostilities in the hope that by taking so large and thriving a city as Canton, they might bring the rich merchants to offer a large ransom which might aid in balancing the budget.

Spain is still disturbed. An *emeute* took place at Blanes, in Catalonia, the rioters took possession of the Hotel de Ville and organized a new municipal body. The Government forces were sent to the spot, and put down the insurgents. The recent conspiracies at Madrid and Barcelona are, however, entirely destitute of the importance attributed to them by rumor. There are whispers of another Ministerial crisis, and there are probabilities of the fall of the Isturitz Cabinet, and the going into power of Bravo Murillo. The address to the Queen was voted by 91 votes against 16. Generals O'Donnel, Concha, Serrana, and Ros de Olano declined voting, and left the Chamber. The Bishops of Valladolid and Seville voted for the Government, and the Bishop of Toledo against it.

A very interesting letter on the position of Catholics in Jerusalem, and the annoyance to which they are subjected by the Mahometans has been published in the *Univers*. It shows how much civilization the Crimean war has imparted to the Turks, and the celebrated *hatti haumayoum* is another proof of the traditional bad faith of the Ottoman race.

Affairs in Herzegovina are taking a serious character. The Christians, goaded by the tyranny of the Pachas, have risen against their exactions. Mehemet Bey was besieged by them on the 3d of this month, and forced to capitulate. The Turkish ultimatum has been presented to Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, and some accounts say that the Turkish Government has sent Commissioners into Bosnia and Herzegovina, to receive the complaints of the inhabitants. It is full time that Catholic Europe should interfere in behalf of the Christian populations who have the misfortune to be under Turkish rule.

Monsignor Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles, has been appointed Grand Cordon of the Order of Constantinien of Naples, the most ancient Order in that country and the one worn by the King himself.

The *Ami de la Religion* announces the sad fact that the Rev. Pere Ravignan is almost despaired of. The illustrious Father is suffering from a consumptive fever which may carry him off at any moment. His numerous friends are in great affliction.

Mgr. de Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto, Canada, has preached in the town of Arles, on the Rhone, in favor of the glorious work of the propagation of the Faith. The pious apostle of Canada, that other France, spoke in eloquent terms of the good done by the sublime work; but it was when he spoke of the Irish who are driven from their country by the English Government and who are among the foremost soldiers that bear the banner of the Cross, that the eloquent prelate evinced great emotion. Monsignor exhibited the precious relics he possesses: the rochet of Mgr. de Quelen, the camail of Mgr. Affre, the martyr of '48, and the mitre of the illustrious prelate who, but a year ago was struck down in the house of God by the hand of an assassin.

There were 515 deaths in this city last week, being an increase of 50 over that of the week previous.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Meeting of the Catholic Prelates.—The prelates of the ecclesiastical province of Ulster met at the residence of the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, in Drogheda, on the 23d Feb. The following prelates were in attendance: His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon presiding; the Bishop of Kilmore, Dr. Browne; the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Cantwell; the Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. Denvir; the Bishop of Clogher, Dr. M'Nally; the Coadjutor Bishop of Derry, Dr. Kelly; the Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Leahy; the Bishop of Ardagh, Dr. Kilduff; and the Coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. M'Gettigan. The meeting having been private, a full statement of the proceedings is not likely to come before the public. We have reason, however, to believe that their lordships' attention was largely occupied with the consideration of the position of Catholics in the military and naval services, and that efficient steps will be taken to remedy the evils under which they now suffer from the deficient arrangements for providing religious instruction for them. We have reason also to know that similar provincial assemblies will be held in other ecclesiastical provinces, and that these questions, together with the question involved in the present arrangements for religious teachings under the poor law system, will be carefully considered and proper remedies provided.—*Dublin Freeman.*

His Grace the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel is about to recall into the archdiocese those clergymen originally of Cashel, who from time to time within the last fifteen years have obtained places in the diocese of Limerick. By doing so, his Grace will create a great source of joy and congratulation for the parents, numerous relatives and friends of the clergymen thus restored to their native diocese and county, and thereby open the way for a similar restoration (long and earnestly wished for) in the diocese of Limerick; for many young clergymen, natives of the Catholic, enlightened and wealthy diocese of Limerick (their places at home having been gradually filled up, especially of late years, by Cashel men), were compelled to seek in the cheerless climes of strange and distant lands that admission into the church which was denied them at home.— *Ibid.*

Death of the Rev. Father O'Carroll.—The Rev. Richard O'Carroll, attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Salisbury street, died at the presbytery, or chapel-house, in that street, at the age of fifty, having been connected with the church since its opening, eight years ago. He died of typhus fever, which he is supposed to have caught by infection eleven days previously, whilst visiting, in the discharge of pastoral duties, a family, some of the members of which were ill of fever. For ability as a preacher and amiability as a pastor, he was admired and esteemed by the members of the congregation. The deceased was a man of talent, having been educated at Stoneyhurst College.—*Liverpool Mercury.* [The reverend gentleman was third son of the late John O'Carroll, Esq., of Ardagh, co. Galway.]

Death of the Rev. James Laurenson, S.J.—It is our painful duty to record the death of this "model of pastors" and excellent man, the last who remains of the noble band of priests who were educated at Liege. The Rev. James Laurenson was born of a family renowned for literary attainments and high moral qualities, at Wytham, Essex, on the 8th September, 1781. It was in November, 1853, after more than 21 years meritorious services to the Church and his congregation, that he was transferred to Worcester, where he remained until his death, which took place at the Presbytery, Sansome street, in that city, after a long and painful illness.— *Weekly Register.*

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has received from the Emperor of the French a most gracious answer to his Eminence's announcement of the *Te Deum* attended by him at the French chapel, in thanksgiving for his escape.—*Ibid.*

A Catholic Family.—The Rev. William O'Callaghan, O.S.J., eldest son of Owen C. O'Callaghan, Esq., of this city, celebrated Mass, in the Blessed Virgin's chapel, in the cathedral, on last Monday. Father O'Callaghan is only a few weeks returned from Belgium, where he was ordained. The reverend gentleman had been a solicitor for three years, and was honorary secretary of the Repeal Association for this county. His brother, the Rev. Sylvester O'Callaghan, is also a Jesuit, having four sisters nuns of the Presentation Order.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

The New Convent, Nenagh.—The people of Nenagh are greatly pleased in having obtained for the Sisters of Mercy a convenient and suitable residence. The site is the very best the town could afford, and we participate in their satisfaction. We gladly join in their thanks to our revered and charitable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, for his munificent donation of £100 towards the purchase of this very eligible place.—*Tipperary Advocate.*

The Reception of a Nun.—On the 10th ult., the solemn and interesting ceremony of the reception of a Nun took place at the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, at Clonakilty. It being the first event of the kind in that convent, it was celebrated with unusual splendor. The newly-consecrated Bishop of Ross, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, officiated, assisted by seventeen Priests. The Rev. John M'Carthy, of Mallow, preached a most appropriate and effective sermon.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell begs to acknowledge the receipt of £100 towards the funds of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

We are glad to hear that the prospects of the Church in Australia are bright, and that the contributions continue to flow in towards the endowment of a Catholic college in connection with the University Society. His Lordship Dr. Goold, the Bishop of Melbourne, has been visiting the provinces, and the progress of church building in different localities is gratifying. The church of Kilmore is now completed, except the roof, and will shortly be opened. It is designed in the decorated style, and built in bluestone with freestone dressings. The church, which is intended to seat 1,200 persons, consists of three aisles with provisions for a chancel. The design includes a handsome circle tower, 100 feet in height. Contracts are accepted to the amount of £4,000. A precisely similar church is in course of erection at Kyneton. The masonry has advanced so far as the setting of the plinth, and contracts have been taken to the extent of £3,250.

The Very Rev. Dean Butler acknowledges the sum of £5 from the Hon. Judge O'Brien, for the poor schools of St. Mary's. The Rev. J. W. Darrac, P. P., St. Michael's, acknowledges the sum of £10 from the Hon. Justice O'Brien, in aid of the charities of the parish. The Rev. James Moore, P. P., St. Munchin's, acknowledges the sum of £5 from the Hon. Judge O'Brien, for the poor schools of St. Munchin's. The Rev. William Bourke, P. P., St. John's, acknowledges the receipt of £10 from the Hon. Judge O'Brien, £5 of which is his fourth contribution to the new cathedral, and £5 for the schools of the parish.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Death of the Rev. Jeremiah O'Connell, P.P., of Lixnaw.—We regret to announce the death of this hospitable and kind-hearted clergyman, whom, though in his 70th year, we saw but a short time since erect as a man of five-and-twenty. He had been nearly thirty years parish priest of his native parish, by the inhabitants of which he was deeply beloved.—*Ibid.*

It pains us to have to announce the death of the Rev. Patrick Martin, which occurred rather suddenly, at Grangestown, Collinstown, Westmeath. The deceased, who was in the eighth year of his ministry, studied first in Navan and afterwards in the College of All Hallows, which he left for Little Rock, America, where he officiated for six years. He returned to Ireland some twelve months ago in bad health, but not so indisposed as to induce fears of the sad event which is so calculated to cause a deep and lasting sorrow to all who knew Father Martin. —*Meath People.*

We regret having to announce the death of the Rev. Owen O'Reilly, for many years Parish Priest of Lurgan, in the diocese of Kilmore. The melancholy event took place at Virginia, and the funeral obsequies were gone through in the presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, a large number of the Priests of Kilmore and Meath, and a great concourse of lay persons, parishioners of Father Owen, and others.— *Ibid.*

A Munificent Contribution.—Henry Pigott, Esq., a Protestant deputy-lieutenant of the Queen's County, has contributed the munificent sum of £200 towards the repairs of the chapel on his estate. About sixty years ago this gentleman's grandfather granted the site for the chapel, and gave the principal means for its erection.

The dedication of the parish chapel of Blarney, which has lately been considerably enlarged and improved, took place recently. Every part of the building was densely crowded with spectators anxious to witness the interesting ceremony, and among those present were a large number of the citizens of Cork. The dedicating bishop was the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, in which diocese Blarney is situated, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Croke, of Mallow.— *Cork Examiner.*

The *Companile* of Turin announces the death of Mgr. P. Ravina, Vicar-General, administering the diocese in the name of his Grace the Archbishop Fransoni, who has been for some years past in exile, in consequence of upholding the rights of the Church against the pretended liberal government of Count Cavour. This loss (says the *Companile*) will be a severe blow to the exiled Archbishop, who well knew the high qualities of a man to whom he was attached as an intimate and faithful friend.

Miss Catherine Harold, daughter of the late Mr. Owen Harold, Dundalk, accompanied by Miss Doyle, of Ellis' quay, Dublin, proceeded recently to France, to enter the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Angers, as novices. A number of young ladies from this district have already entered this convent.—*Dundalk Dem.*

The reception of three postulants took place in the Ursuline Convent, St. Mary's. The young ladies who received the holy habit and white veil on this occasion were Miss Cullen, Miss Chadwick, and Miss Redmond, lay Sister.— *Waterford Chronicle.*

The mission was renewed at Enniscorthy by four of the Redemptorist Fathers. The cathedral was crowded. Father Petcherine preached with his usual affecting eloquence.— *Wexford People.*

Dr. Waring, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, has resigned his see, and intends spending the remainder of his days in a monastery.

The Rev. Mr. Conway offered up the Holy Sacrifice in a private oratory at Coffey's Hotel, by special license from the Very Rev. Monsignor Yore, V.G.

An effort is about being made to provide for the increased wants of the Catholics of Brighton by the erection of a second church.

The *Bilancia* of Milan announces the death, in that neighborhood, of Mgr. Bettachin, Bishop of Ceylon.

Domestic.

St. Patrick's Church.—A Spiritual Retreat was commenced in this church on Sunday, 7th inst., by Rev. Charles Stonstreet, and lasted the entire week. A large number of priests were in the confessionals, preparing all who approached them, and they were numerous, for Holy Communion. The church was densely thronged throughout the whole Retreat, and the reverend gentlemen have good reason to hope that their efforts were not in vain.—*Catholic Herald and Visitor*, (Phila.)

Religious Reception.—The following religious women received the Habit in the Convent of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd from the hands of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Neumann, Bishop of the Diocese, on the 4th day of March: Miss Mary Power, New York—in Religion, Sister Mary of St. Ann; Miss Ann McMullen, Brooklyn—Sister Mary Gertrude; Miss Catherine Murry, Philadelphia—Sister Mary of St. Ignatius; Miss Bridget Whitehead — Sister Mary Patrick.—*Ibid.*

Confirmations.—On Sunday morning, March 7, thirty-three persons were confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Neumann.—*Ibid.*

The Vicar Apostolic of Hindostan having solicited the Archbishop of Baltimore to interest the clergy and laity of his diocese in behalf of that Vicariate, the Archbishop invites attention to the appeal, and offers to receive and convey to the Vicar Apostolic any contributions which may be made for the relief of the missions and institutions of that Vicariate. The clergy of the diocese are authorized to receive contributions for the same object.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

Catholic Population.—The nett amount of the Catholic population of the diocese of Cincinnati is found to be two hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and eighty. It is estimated that the Catholic population of the city of Baltimore amounts to eighty thousand. —*Ibid.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

St. Louis, Mo.—Our highly respected Agent, Mr. P. J. Fallon, having given up the Book business, is succeeded by Mr. Thomas Duggan for the sale of Books and Agent for the Tablet. Mr. Fallon will long be remembered by the "trade" and public as a most respectable and worthy gentleman. He has always acted promptly in every business transaction which we have had with him. In losing Mr. Fallon we are assured that his successor, Mr. Duggan, is a gentleman every way worthy and capable of filling his place. We cheerfully recommend him to the Catholics of St. Louis and its vicinity, hoping they will extend to him that liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by Mr. Fallon.

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Terms:

Board and Tuition, per annum	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music—Vocal and Instrumental	12
Do (with Piano) do	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

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For Students not learning Greek or Latin 135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra 15
French, Spanish, German or Drawing, each per annum 20
Music, per annum 40
Use of Piano, per annum 8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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ag29 tf Catholic Pastor.

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sep19 1y *President.*

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ON THE CAUSES OF

Consumption, Symptoms of Consumption, Tubercles—what they are, Treatment of Consumption, and Curability of Consumption.

CONSUMPTION (*Phthisis Pulmonalis*) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, expectoration; some physicians enumerate several different kinds, this seems to me unnecessary for practical purposes.

CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION.

Causes are generally hereditary. Scrofula, large veins, weak voice, great sensibility, delicate complexion, scrofula, measles, smallpox, particular employments, unwholesome air, violent passions, affliction of the mind, grief, disappointment, confinement, want of proper exercise, drinking strong liquors, diarrhœa, diabetes, females nursing their babes when in a debilitated state, application of cold changes of apparel, wet clothes, lying in damp beds, exposure to cold suddenly when in a state of perspiration. More immediate causes: bleeding of the lungs inflammation, asthma, tubercles—this last is by far the most common. Folly of dress causes this disease; tight lacing, one moment in a heated or crowded room, next in cold air, which produces a cough, and consumption is the result; confined and sedentary habits, the stomach, liver, lungs, &c., become disorded. Another, the manner in which persons are treated by their physicians.

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.

This disease may arise from inflammation in the membrane, or external part of the lungs, also from tubercles at the commencing. Symptoms vary with the cause of disease. If it arises from tubercles, it is marked by dry cough, from which nothing is spit up for some time but frothy mucus. With the least bodily motion, breathing becomes hurried, with an oppression of the chest. Patient gradually becomes lean, depression of spirits, loss of appetite. Cough becomes more troublesome, particularly night and morning; in some cases the patient spits quantities of frothy blood, or mucus streaked with blood. Breathing becomes more difficult, weakness increases; the patient begins to feel pain in the chest and in the side when coughing. Often the patient cannot lie easy on one or the other of his sides. Fever is of remittent kind, generally twice per day. Patient is very sensible to change of air, complains of being cold. Urine high-colored, bowels costive. In more advanced stages, diarrhœa often comes on, sweats break out, which induce great debility. In the last stage of the disease the patient has the appearance of a skeleton; eyes low and hollow, cheeks prominent, nails of livid color, feet affected with dropsical swellings, mind confident and full of hope. A few days before death, the extremities become cold. Throat generally sore, bowels loose. All the above symptoms from various morbid affections of the system.

TUBERCLES—WHAT THEY ARE.

Tubercles are small tumors situated in different parts of the lungs. In their incipient stage they are not larger than fine shot, but finally increase and become as large as a nut. They generally exist in clusters, which, if numerous, run into each other, form yellow masses; from cold or other causes they inflame, open into bronchial tubes, and are discharged by expectoration, being in fact open ulcers from which great quantities of matter issue, often bloody. They depend on a scrofulous state of the system.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Treatment is to support the strength, to equalize the circulation, heal the ulcers in the lungs—debility one great cause of this disease. The lungs being weak, they are unable to resist the morbid state of other organs. We must remove the tough mucus from the air cells, which will overcome the irritation which is caused by the morbid action of these organs. It is our duty to restore the tone and bring a healthy action of the system. I know physicians make great failures in curing this disease, and cry humbug to all that say consumption is curable. I can prove that it is curable; I can produce those that I have cured, who stand high in this city, not ashamed to say Dr. BONE cured them, when they had no hope of being cured; when their physicians said I can do no more for you, it is settled. Why is consumption a difficult disease to cure? because each lung is retained in its place by its root, which is formed by the pulmonary arteries, veins and bronchial tubes, together with the bronchial vessels and pulmonary nerves—the constant motion of the lungs causing the ulcers hard to be healed.

CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

It is supposed by most persons that consumption is not curable. When a friend is attacked, they generally give up all hopes of recovery. We are too hasty. Indeed, it is beyond dispute that the lungs recover from this disease the same as other organs do from other diseases, though less frequently. I believe every case can be cured, if the powers of nature are sufficient, with proper treatment, to bring a reaction. Besides, it is our duty to help, when we cannot cure, which always can be done, even in the last stages. The fact that scars are often discovered in lungs of persons, on post mortem examinations, who have been cured of consumption, and have died from other diseases, prove beyond doubt that consumption is curable.

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